



国家清史编纂委员会·编译丛刊影印系列

美国政府解密档案（中国关系）

# 美国驻中国广州领事馆领事报告 (1790—1906)

Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Canton, China,  
1790-1906

广西师范大学出版社 组织整理

程焕文 审订

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134	M101-19		附件:两广总督岑春煊(Tsen Chun Shuan)致 Julius G. Lay 的信件	1905-7-3	291
135	M101-19		附件:政府官员联名致 Julius G. Lay 的信件	1905-7-3	292
136	M101-19	62	Julius G. Lay 报告排华法案引起的抵制美货运动的现状	1905-8-1	293
137	M101-19		附件:广州报纸上发表的关于抵制美货运动的文章	1905-7-31	295
138	M101-19	63	Julius G. Lay 报告抵制美货运动向更高的社会阶层发展,建议采取措施使煽动者放弃抵制活动。并通告总督,表示总督要对美国商人持续的损失负责。附寄他与当局的相关通信	1905-8-9	297
139	M101-19		附件 1(268):Julius G. Lay 致反对排华条约组织主席的信件	1905-8-4	302
140	M101-19		附件 2:两广总督发出的公文	1905-7-26	304
141	M101-19		附件 3(117):Julius G. Lay 致两广总督的信件	1905-8-8	307
142	M101-19	64	Julius G. Lay 附寄他写给总督的相关信件的副本	1905-8-10	309
143	M101-19		附件 1(118):Julius G. Lay 致两广总督的信件	1905-8-9	311
144	M101-19	65	Julius G. Lay 报告总督的秘书已经保证,包含了总统 1905 年 6 月 25 日命令的公告将会发布	1905-8-10	313
145	M101-19		(电报)Julius G. Lay 电告:“总督的公告劝诫这里的人们不要胁迫那些想买美货的人,更不要诉诸暴力。这一公告尚有不足。(我认为)总督应该镇压整个运动,而他却未对违反条约的煽动行为进行压制甚至警告。因此可能需要对中国提出明确要求。”	1905-8-16	315
146	M101-19		Adee 致 Carr 的短信	1905	316
147	M101-19	66	Julius G. Lay 报告 A. T. Fillnow 财产的最终结算情况	1905-8-16	317
148	M101-19		附件 1:A. T. Fillnow 财产的结算账目		319
149	M101-19	67	Julius G. Lay 报告总督发布关于抵制美货运动的公告,并描述骚动的发展情况	1905-8-16	320
150	M101-19		附件 1:关于抵制美货运动的公告		325
151	M101-19		附件:总督发出的公文	1905-8-10	329
152	M101-19		Adee 致 Carr 的短信	1905-9-19	332
153	M101-19	68	Julius G. Lay 报告 Fong Hay Chew 与 Li Kam Ho 于 1905 年 8 月 16 日结婚,并附两人的结婚证书	1905-8-18	333



154	M101-19	69	Julius G. Lay 报告签发了三个中国人的护照,其中两个是旅游护照,一个是商业护照	1905-8-19	336
155	M101-19	70	Julius G. Lay 报告与总督的会晤,声称已催促其发布公告镇压反美骚动。附寄公告的副本	1905-8-24	339
156	M101-19		附件 1:总督发出的公文	1905-8-22	344
157	M101-19		附件 2:总督发布的公告		346
158	M101-19		(电报)Julius G. Lay 电告:“美国贸易的损失增长;骚动人群被拘留但随即又被释放;领事馆的中国雇员存在威胁性;暴力骚动可能发生,建议美国船“Monadnock”号到位保护。”	1905-9-12	348
159	M101-19		一份外交照会		349
160	M101-19	71	Julius G. Lay 报告总督不愿镇压抵制美货运动。附寄他与总督的相关通信,以及广州张贴的侮辱 Rosswell 小姐的布告	1905-9-12	350
161	M101-19		附件(132):Julius G. Lay 致两广总督的信件	1905-8-30	354
162	M101-19		附件:反对排华条约组织致广州领事馆的华人助理的信件	1905-8-29	357
163	M101-19		附件:总督发来的公函	1905-9-7	359
164	M101-19		附件:两广总督发布的公告		361
165	M101-19		附件(133):Julius G. Lay 致两广总督的信件	1905-8-31	363
166	M101-19	72	Julius G. Lay 报告 Ernest R. Linsey 与 Mayme Quinn 于 1905 年 9 月 13 日结婚,并附两人的结婚证书	1905-9-13	364
167	M101-19	73	Julius G. Lay 确认与抵制美货运动相关的电报	1905-9-14	367
168	M101-19		附件(85)Julius G. Lay 致 W. W. Rockhill 的信件及 1905 年 9 月 12 日和 14 日发给 Rockhill 的电报	1905-9-14	369
169	M101-19		附件(145):Julius G. Lay 致两广总督的信件	1905-9-14	373
170	M101-19	74	Julius G. Lay 报告 Wallace C. Taylor 与 Maud H. Miller 于 1905 年 9 月 16 日结婚,并附两人的结婚证书	1905-9-16	376
171	M101-19	75	Julius G. Lay 报告签发了中国人 Wong Shui 的护照	1905-9-23	379
172	M101-19		Julius G. Lay 报告为防止中国人和美国人的虚假婚姻而采取的措施	1905-9-23	381
173	M101-19	76	Julius G. Lay 确认收到的 8 月 29 日的电报,附寄 Wyatt 拒绝司礼官的任命的信件	1905-9-23	383

174	M101-19		附件:Hardee Wyatt 致 Julius G. Lay 的信件	1905-8-26	385
175	M101-19	77	Julius G. Lay 请求香港英国当局发布有关身份证明的裁决	1905-9-23	386
176	M101-19		Julius G. Lay 报告费用津贴的不足,请求提供邮政服务的津贴,同时电请注意他于 1905 年 2 月 18 日发出的关于领事馆租借的公文,并询问国务院是否兑现他的价值 556.11 元的金币	1905-9-25	388
177	M101-19	77bis	Julius G. Lay 报告抵制美货运动的局势没有改变,并提及总督在这一事件上的冷漠。附寄相关通信	1905-9-28	391
178	M101-19		附件(145):Julius G. Lay 致两广总督的信件	1905-9-14	400
179	M101-19		附件:Julius G. Lay 收到的信件	1905-9-23	403
180	M101-19		附件:总督发布的公告	1905-9-24	406
181	M101-19		附件:Ngan Kut Shan 等人致 Julius G. Lay 的信件	1905-9-30	410
182	M101-19	85	Julius G. Lay 致 W. W. Rockhill 的信件及 1905 年 9 月 12 日和 14 日发给 Rockhill 的电报	1905-9-14	412
183	M101-19	86	Julius G. Lay 和 W. W. Rockhill 之间的通信	1905-9	416
184	M101-19	88	Julius G. Lay 致 W. W. Rockhill 的信件	1905-9-18	419
185	M101-19	89	Julius G. Lay 致 W. W. Rockhill 的信件	1905-9-19	420
186	M101-19	266	W. W. Rockhill 致 Julius G. Lay 的信件	1905-9-15	422
187	M101-19		附件 1:W. W. Rockhill 的信件	1905-9-13	424
188	M101-19		P. S. Heintzleman 致 Julius G. Lay 的信件	1905-9-28	425
189	M101-19	78	Julius G. Lay 报告签发了中国商人 Chan Gim 的护照	1905-9-30	430
190	M101-19		(电报)Julius G. Lay 电告:“我与所有来自北京的代表在促使总督禁止持续的违反条约的行为方面毫无作为。美国应立即采取行动,且中国应免除总督的一切职务。总督为了让人们相信他而关押了三个煽动者,并声称将对总领事的生命安全负责。”	1905-9-30	432
191	M101-19		致 Adee 的短信	1905-10-7	433
192	M101-19	79	Julius G. Lay 报告由于高昂的生活费开支,广州领事馆的工资显得不足,建议增加职员工资,并说明理由	1905-9-30	434



No. 487.

CONSULAR BUREAU.  
ACKNOWLEDGE  
*Express satisfactory*  
*H. D. P.*

CONSULAR BUREAU.  
FEB 17 1905  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

3d ASST. SECRETARY.  
FEB 16 1905

Consulate-General of the United States,  
Canton China, January, 11th, 1905.

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire,

To the Department of State.

Subject:  
Release of 35 bales of cotton yarn shipped  
by Messrs C. E. Richardson & Co.  
in March last.

*Check  
July 18/05*

Abstract of Contents.  
Viceroy ordered the yarn to be delivered  
to Chinese partners of Chit Wo  
firm which Mr Richardson  
agreed to. etc.

CHIEF CLERK.  
FEB 16 1905  
Department of State.

No. 1187

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, January 10th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I have succeeded in obtaining the release of the 35 bales of cotton yarn shipped by Messrs C. E. Richardson & Co. to this port in March last and which were detained by the Customs Authorities at the instance of my predecessor Mr Mc Wade, on the charge that Mr Richardson's firm was bogus, etc, etc.

The Department is fully conversant with the particulars of the case, having, I believe, copies of all the correspondence relating to it.

I may state that shortly after the arrival of the Viceroy at Wuchow, I addressed a communication to him, in which I requested the release of the yarn, alleging that it had been illegally detained, as all import duties had been paid and that the Commissioner of Customs supported me in the position I assumed in the matter.

The Viceroy at first refused to release the yarn, but afterwards telegraphed from Wuchow to Mr. Wen, Director of Bureau of Foreign Affairs, that as he was convinced that the goods really belonged to Chinese - the Chit Wo firm - and were shipped to Canton by Messrs C. E. Richardson & Co, for Chinese account, he would consent to deliver the same to the Chinese partners of the said firm. This was perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Richardson who consented to this mode of procedure, and who produced one of the Chinese partners, who took delivery of the yarn yesterday after signing a bond required by the Viceroy.

I have not taken up the question of the seizure of the two Chinese firms at the instance of Mr Mc Wade in which

Mr. Richardson alleged he had an interest, as I have never heard from the Department as to its views on the report I made on "the Richardson Smuggling case". No argument can convince the Viceroy, however, that these firms were any other than purely Chinese firms, and that they were doing business through the name of Mr. Richardson.

I feel sure that the Department will be pleased to learn that this vexatious case has at last been settled.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "F. D. Chesnut", with a horizontal line underneath.

American Consul General,  
in charge.



No. 488.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Canton, China, January 12th 1905.

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire

To the Department of State.

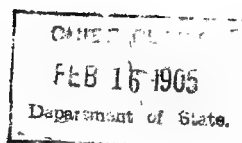
Subject:

*Also by pm  
Mar 2/05*

NOTED

Marriage at this Consulate General.

Abstract of Contents.





No. 488

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L,

Canton, China, January 12th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In compliance with paragraph 418 of the Consular Regulations, I enclose, herewith, a certificate of the marriage in my presence, at this Consulate General on the 9th instant of Lim Tung Lock, of California, to Mrs. Fok Shik, of San Francisco, by the Rev. H. O. T. Burkwall of the Swedish Free Mission Church.

A similar certificate has been furnished each of the contracting parties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General,  
in charge.

Enclosure as above.

Form No. 57, 1-2

# CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

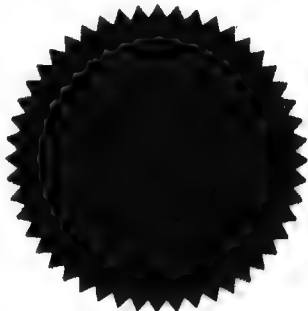
WAR BUREAU.  
NOTED.

Consular Office of the United States of America,  
Canton, China January 9<sup>th</sup> 1905.

I, Fleming D. Cheever Consul General of the United States  
at Canton, China, do hereby certify that, on this Ninth day of January  
A. D. 1905, at the U. S. Consulate General in the city of Canton, China  
Lee Tung Loek aged thirty two years, born in California  
and now residing in Sun Ning and Mrs. Fok Shih  
aged thirty five years, born in San Francisco and now residing in

Honam, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by  
Rev. H. O. T. Eickbush who is authorized by the laws of Sweden Free Mission Church  
to perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal  
of my office at Canton, China this Ninth day  
of January A. D. 1905, and of the Independence of the  
United States the 129<sup>th</sup>



Fee one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.

F. H. Cheever  
American Consul General,  
in charge



No. 489

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L,

Canton, China, January 12th, 1905.

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire,

*File*  
To the Department of State.

S U B J E C T.

Enclosing draft in favor of the Treasurer of the  
United States, for \$14.95. U. S. Gold, balance  
due the Government, for Quarter ending December  
31st, 1904.

---

No. 489.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L,

Canton, China, January 12th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Leomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

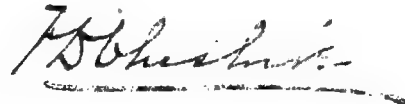
Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a draft on  
the International Banking Corporation, Washington, D. C. favor  
of the Treasurer of the United States, for \$14.95 U. S. Gold,  
balance due the Government for quarter ending December 31st,  
1904, as shown by General Quarterly Account.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General  
in charge.

Enclosure:- Draft as above.



No. 490.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L ,

Canton, China, January 20th, 1905.

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire,

To the Department of State.

S U B J E C T .

*File Sup bill of Exch  
with dispatch -  
Original sent to Auditor  
February 18. 1905  
T.H.*

Enclosing Second of Exchange favor of The Treasurer  
of the United States, for \$14.95. issued by  
International Banking Corporation.

---

10 4/5  
**INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.**

Exchange for \$14.95 M. Lunney Canton. 12 Jan'y 1905

On demand Pay this Second of  
Exchange (First being unpaid) to the Order of  
The Treasurer of the United States  
Gold Dollars Fourteen and 95/100 for value received.

For the **INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION**

**INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION**

Washington  
SC

Geo. H. H. Agent.



No. 1491

*File*

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L ,

Canton, China, January 28th, 1905.

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire,

To the Department of State.

*To Com. & Labor  
and*

ACKNOWLEDGED

MAR 14 1905

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS.

S U B J E C T .

Railways in China.

A B S T R A C T O F C O N T E N T S .

Railways in operation with mileage of each, roads  
under construction and the concessions believed to  
have been granted by the Chinese Government.

No. 491

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 28th, 1905.

Hon. Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

For the information of the Department, I transmit the following account of the railways in operation in China, with mileage of each: Also the roads under construction and the concessions which I believe has been granted by the Chinese Government.

In operation.

Harbin to Newchwang (Russian) .....	900 Miles
Newchwang to Dalny and Port Arthur (Russian).....	150 "
Newchwang to Shanhaikwan (Russian).....	150 "
Shanhaikwan to Tientsin (Chinese).....	144 "
Tientsin to Taku (Chinese).....	27 "
Tientsin to Peking (Chinese).....	79 "
Peking to Hankow (Belgian).....	500 "
Shanghai to Wusung (English).....	14 "
Tsingtao to Tsinan-fu (German) .....	197 "
Branch to Po-Shan Coal Mines (German).....	74 "

The following roads are under construction:-

Kaifong to Honan-Fu (Belgian).  
Canton to Hankow (American).  
Tientsin to Chänkeang (German).  
Chingting to Singanfu (Russian).  
Taiyuin to Chenting (Russian).

Concessions have been granted by the Government for the following lines:-

Shanghai to Nanking (English).



HongKong to Canton (English).

Ningpo to Hangchow (English).

Soochow to Hwai-An (English).

Tenking to Yunan (French).

Tsinan-fu to Kaifung-fu (German).

Many other roads are proposed. Indeed there are schemes, more or less defined and organized, to connect all Chinese cities of importance and gridiron the entire Empire with rails. And there are serious plans to afford every one of the sixteen provinces access to tidewater. One of the most important for which concessions have already been granted, as above mentioned, has been undertaken by an English syndicate, which proposes to girdle that prosperous section around Shanghai with a series of connecting roads that will give each of nine important cities transportation facilities to the Shanghai market.

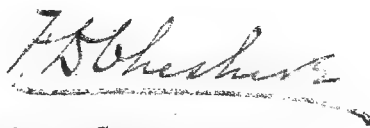
Another proposed English enterprise is intended to connect Hankow with several important cities north and south of the Yangtse river, all of which offer favorable prospects. These same roads would reach mineral deposits of great value, particularly iron, anthracite and bituminous coal, copper and tin.

Still another English scheme is to connect Canton with Cheng-tu, the capital of Szechuen province, and the head of the navigation on the Yangtse river.

I have the honor to be,

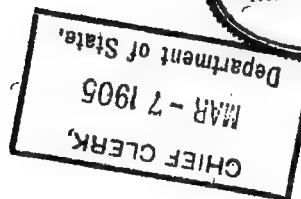
Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General,

in charge.



No. 492.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L ,

Canton, China, January 30th, 1905. ✓

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire,

to the Department of State.

*Handwritten:* C + L  
to Cheshire 1/31/05

S U B J E C T .

Visaing Chinese Merchant Certificate.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Giving information of the visaing of Merchant  
Certificate of Lou Kee Wen to proceed to  
San Francisco, California.

No. 492.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L,

Canton, China, January 30th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I have visaed a certificate in favor of Mr. Lou Kee Wen, a Chinese Merchant, who goes to San Francisco by the S. S. "Mongolia", leaving Hong Kong on the 3rd proximo.

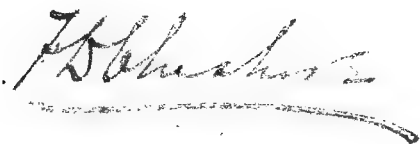
I have examined Mr. Lou Kee Wen and his security, and have satisfied myself that he is a Merchant and entitled to enter the United States under the provisions of Treaty.

This is the third certificate visaed by me since I assumed charge of this Consulate General. It is numbered 3.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General,  
in charge.

ASSISTANT SEC. OF STATE  
MAR 11 1905

No. 493.

Consulate-General of the United States,  
Canton, China, February 1st, 1905.

*File*

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

*To Com. D. Sabon*  
*and*  
ACKNOWLEDGEC  
MAR 11 1905  
U.S. DEPT. OF STATE

Re the Canton-Hankow Railway Company.

Abstract of Contents.

Giving items regarding working of the  
Railway between Shek Wai Tong and Sam  
Shui.

CHIEF CLERK.  
MAR 11 1905  
Department of State.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

MAR 11 1905

No. 494.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, February 1st, 1905.

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire,

to the Department of State.

S U B J E C T.

*re the* Construction work of Canton-Hankow Railway.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing telegram from Viceroy and reports that rumor re re-Construction work on main line unfounded.

CHIEF CLERK,

MAR 11 1905

Department of State.



No. 494

American Consulate General,  
Canton, February 1st, 1905.

Honorable Francis B Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D, C.

Sir:-

1/494 I have the honor to enclose copy of a telegram I received from His Excellency, the Viceroy of the Two Kuang Provinces, dated Wuchow, January 30th, last, in regard to a report he had heard that the Canton-Hankow Railway Co, had commenced construction work on the main line from Canton to Kao Tong, from which you will observe that I am requested to stop the work, etc.

I made enquiry from the Railway people as to the truth of the report, and was informed that it was unfounded. I thereupon telegraphed the Viceroy as under:- "No construction work started and no attempt will be made until orders are received from proper high authorities"

For the information of the Legation, I transmitted by wire the Viceroy's telegram and my reply thereto and explained that a few days ago Captain Mead Acting Chief Engineer of the Railway and Mr Cito, visited Kao Tang to survey the country, with a view of locating a bridge when construction work is commenced, and this no doubt led to a report having been made to the Viceroy that the Railway Company proposed to commence construction work on the main line: hence the Viceroy's telegram.

In reply to my telegram the Legation wired me as follows:- "Your answer to Viceroy re railway construction is approved, investigate rumor".

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your obedient servant,

*W. B. Loomis*  
American Consul General  
in charge.

Enclosure as above.

*Enclosure 1- despatch No 494*

Telegram.

Wuchow, January 30th, 1905.

( despatched at 7,50 p.m., )  
( received at 10. p.m., )

Viceroy Tsen,

to F. D. Cheshire,

American Consul General.

I hear that the Canton-Hankow Railroad propose to build and complete the unfinished part of the line between Canton and Kao Tang, so that trains may commence running and earn money. Now it appears that nothing definite has as yet, been decided upon since the Canton-Hankow railroad stopped construction work, and the Company certainly cannot of it's own accord commence work, and I ask Your Honor to at once stop the work ( of construction) and favor me with a reply by wire.

Seal of Tsen,

Viceroy of the Two Kuangs.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

MAR 11 1905

No. 495.

A M E R I C A N   C O N S U L A T E   G E N E R A L .

Canton, China, February 3rd, 1905.

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire,

to the Department of State.

S U B J E C T .

*Quoted from  
Mar 17/05*

*the* Piracy of oil belonging to <sup>the</sup> Standard oil Company. *Abstract*  
*taken by the Viceroy in the matter*

Abstract of Contents.

Reports settlement of case pirated Sep-  
tember 1903 - and energetic action of  
Viceroy to settle the other cases.

CHIEF CLERK,  
MAR 11 1905  
Department of State.

No. 495

American Consulate General,  
Canton, February 3rd, 1905.

Honorable Francis B Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to report the settlement of a very long standing case in which 400 cases of Kerosene oil were pirated in September 1903, belonging to the Standard Oil Company, in the district of Shun Te near Canton.

I had considerable correspondence with the Chinese Authorities concerning this case and it was only after the arrival of the Viceroy at Wuchow, a short time ago that effective measures were taken to bring it to a termination.

In view of the difficulty of tracing the persons who had bought the entire lot of stolen oil, only one man having been found, who bought 120 cases- the Standard Oil Company agreed to a compromise, and accepted the sum of \$ 400, in settlement of the case.

Two other cases of piracy have occurred within the last two weeks, in which the Standard Oil Company were again the sufferers, but I am happy to say that the Viceroy, at my request, took energetic measures and the entire lot of oil has been nearly all recovered.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General,  
in charge.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

MAR 11 1905

No. 496.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L .

Canton, China, February 6th, 1905.

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire,

*File*

to the Department of State.

S U B J E C T .

re the Accounts of Interpreters and

Marshals, &c: &c:.

CHIEF CLERK,  
MAR 11 1905  
Department of State.

No. 496

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, February 6th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

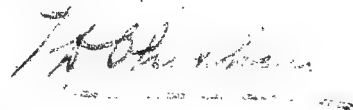
Sir:

I have had the honor to receive the Department's despatch of December 16th, 1904, having relation to the difficulty experienced by the Department in adjusting the accounts of Interpreters and Marshals who have been nominated by Consular Officers in China, &c: &c:, and to say that your instructions will be strictly complied with.

I have the honor to be,

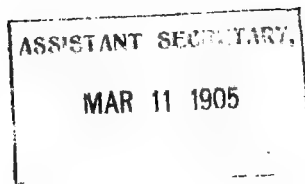
Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General  
in charge.

No. 497.



A M E R I C A N   C O N S U L A T E   G E N E R A L .

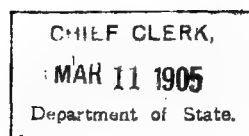
Canton, China, February 6th, 1905.

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire,

to the Department of State.

S U B J E C T .

Acknowledging the receipt of Circulars.





No. 1491.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L .

Canton, China, February 6th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following circulars from the Department, viz:-

November 11th, 1904, re Vice and Deputy Consular Officers signing all official and Notarial documents as such - not as Acting Consuls.

November 28th, 1904, re Consular Officers describing themselves in Notarial Capacity.

November 29th, 1904, re disinfection of hides from South America.

December 10th, 1904, re correspondence sent direct to the Department of State.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General

in charge.

*Caul MS*



No. 498

✓

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, February 9th, 1905.

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire,

to the Department of State.

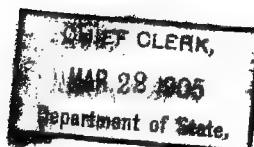
SUBJECT.

The American Commercial Company incorporated.

*In city bank  
made 25, 1905.  
Jus Apr 2, 05*

Abstract of Contents.

Submitting information as to the  
status of this Company.



No. 498

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L .

Canton, China, February 9th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's despatch No. 110, of date December 29th, 1904, enclosing a copy of the report of the incorporation of the American Commercial Company forwarded to the Department by the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia and stating that the Department has no further information regarding the incorporation or the members of the Company.

I beg to submit for the information of the Department certain information which has come to me confidentially from San Francisco.

"American Commercial Company."

A company of this name filed articles of incorporation at Washington, D. C. under the Laws of the District of Columbia, U. S. A. with an authorized Capital of \$1,000,000. in 100,000. shares of \$10. each, the incorporation being E. Edwards and Phil. Simon of San Francisco, B. E. T. Kretschmann, W. W. McCornick and E. M. Freeman of Washington, D. C.

Investigation showed that the Washington incorporators had offices at 520, 10th Street, N. W. and were connected with a concern that undertakes to incorporate and organize companies for a fee. The business of this Company is given as "general brokerage".

In San Francisco we find that the venture is nothing more than a Tontine Investment scheme, such as has been exploit-

- ed -

for some years in the United States and has recently been pretty well stamped out by the postal authorities under "fraud orders." The companies operating on this plan are nick-named "get-rich-quick" concerns and they are looked upon as little better than lotteries and not legitimate investment. Their contracts and methods when analysed, speak for themselves.

The men who are engineering this scheme are said to have selected Canton, China, as their head-quarters as it is far removed from American Authority and as the business done in San Francisco showed that the plan met with success among the Chinese population who are a race of gamblers. The personal of those at the head of affairs is not one to recommend the company.

E. Edwards is said to be a former life insurance solicitor in China, who is more or less familiar with the language and customs of the Country.

J. Silverstein is a former salesman for a local wholesale shoe house, who does not bear a good personal reputation, we are told.

T. Silvery is also a former shoe salesman in retail stores and latterly was with the Rightway Shoe Company as its Vice President, but only for a few months. He left for China we are told, without saying anything to his wife or providing for her.

Philip Simon is said to be a former travelling salesman for a whisky house. These are the men, it is stated who have joined themselves together to start this Company in Canton, China, and it is reported that their aggregate capital amounted to hardly more than enough to furnish their quarters and buy stationery and first advertising and they expected to subsist thereafter from the income from the business.

The scheme in reliable hands would from past experience, be one that could not be recommended but when it is considered that those in control have no established standing it seems to become all the more advisable to leave this Company well alone."

The reputation of Americans in Canton have suffered quite enough without this additional burden, if it may be regarded as such. The general opinion here is that the Company is merely a simple graft to obtain "easy money".

I understand that by the Code of the District of Columbia, "no Company incorporated shall be authorized to transact any business until ten per centum of the capital stock shall have been actually paid in, either in money or in property at its actual value".

It appears that none of the men connected with the Company here know anything about the real status of the Company at home other than it is an incorporated Company.

Mr. Simon, who has again appeared on the scene, - told me the other day that he was merely instructed to come out here and commence business - He has no Power of Attorney. This seems strange when he is named as one of the incorporators.

Several Chinese who have invested in certificates issued by the Company, have been to see me and enquired if the Company is registered at this Consulate General. I replied, "No." One man asked me if I could recover the money he had invested, but I told him that I could not do anything in the matter until I was certain that the Company was a bogus concern, and had not complied with the provisions of the Code of the District of Columbia applicable to "incorporated companies".

I would thank the Department if it could ascertain

from the proper authorities whether the Company has complied  
with the provisions of the Code of the District of Columbia,  
if not, it would seem that it has no legal right to do business  
out here.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

American Consul General

in charge.

*Can  
MB*



No. 499.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L .

Canton, China, February 10th, 1905.

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire,

to the Department of State.

*Nie*

S U B J E C T .

Acknowledge receipt of circulars.

\_\_\_\_\_

CHIEF CLERK,  
MAR 22 1905  
Department of State.



No. 1199.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, February 10th, 1902.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C..

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the  
following circulars from the Department, viz:-

December 12th, 1904, re Interests of Panama.

December 17th, 1904, re Triplicate Copies of Invoices of  
Goods entered for immediate transportation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. B. Loomis

American Consul General  
in charge.

*Carl M. S.*



No. 500

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L .

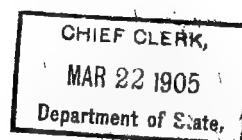
Canton, China, February 10th, 1905.

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire,

to the Department of State.

S U B J E C T .

Acknowledge receipt of despatch.  
dated December 24th, 1904, enclosing  
the commission of Tsang Chue Sun as  
Interpreter of this Consulate General.



No. 500.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, February 10th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C. .

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the  
Department's despatch, dated December 24th, 1904, enclosing the  
commission of Tsang Chue Sun as Interpreter to this Consulate  
General.

Mr. Tsang's formal application was forwarded with my  
despatch No. 484, of date December 22nd, 1904.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul general  
in charge.



*Caus MB*

No. 501.

A M E R I C A N   C O N S U L A T E   G E N E R A L .

Canton, China, February 13<sup>th</sup>, 1905.

Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire,



to the Department of State.

S U B J E C T .

Enclosing the Accounts of this Consulate  
General for the fraction quarter ending  
March 31st, 1905.

*File*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Enclosing Accounts &c:

Enclosures:- five.

No. 501

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, February 13th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, the Accounts  
of this Consulate General for the fraction quarter ending  
March 31st, 1905. (from January 1st to February 13th, 1905.)

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General  
in charge.

Enclosures:-

1. Statement of General Account with certificate,
2. Contingent Expense Account with Vouchers,
3. Interpreter's Salary Account,
4. Clerks' Salary Account,
5. Notarial and Unofficial Fees.

*J. B. Loomis*  
Rec'd, Bu. Accts

*C. S. M. S.*



No. 1.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L .

Canton, China, February 14th, 1905.



Mr. Julius G. Lay,

to the Department of State.

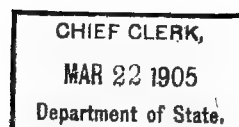
*C. S. M. S.  
Mar 24 1905*

Subject.

Assuming charge of Consul General  
at Canton, China.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Enclosing Inventory of archives and public  
property of this Consulate General, &c:.



No. 1.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, February 14th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. -C.

Sir:

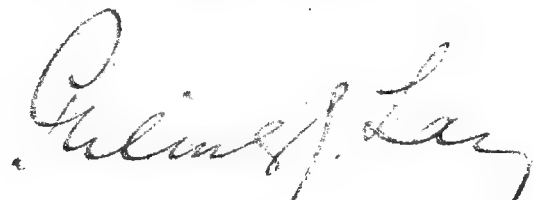
I have the honor to report that, having been recognized by the Chinese Government, I have this day entered upon my duties as Consul General at Canton.

I enclose, herewith, an inventory of the archives and public property of the office of the American Consulate General at Canton, China, together with a certificate executed jointly by my predecessor, Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire and myself.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

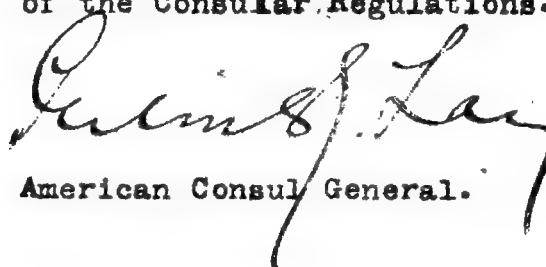
  
American Consul General.


Enclosures as above stated.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, February 13th, 1905.

We certify, on this the 13th day of February, the services of Fleming D. Cheshire ceased, and he is entitled to his salary, and fees, including said day; and that the services of Julius G. Lay commenced the day following, he having received the archives, a full and complete inventory of which is hereto annexed, as required by paragraph 57 of the Consular Regulations.

  
American Consul General.

  
Late American Consul General.  
in charge.



# INVENTORY OF FURNITURES, ETC.:

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

CANTON, CHINA.

The Property Of The American Government.

## CONSUL GENERAL'S OFFICE:

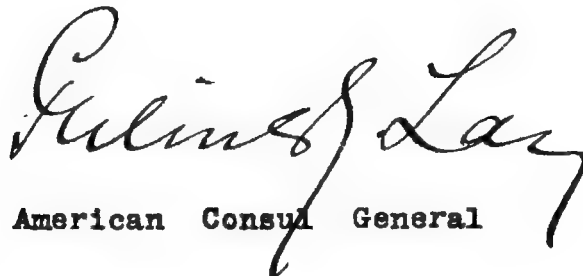
<u>Number.</u>	<u>Article.</u>
1	American roll top desk.
✓ 1	American revolving chair.
✓ 1	Large Iron safe and stand.
✓ 1	Small iron safe and stand.
✓ 1	Leather covered arm chair.
✓ 1	Leather covered sofa.
✓ 1	Round center table.
✓ 1	Iron cash box.
✓ 1	Office clock.
✓ 1	Revolving desk chair, wooden.
✓ 2	Revolving desk chairs, bent-wood.
✓ 2	Wooden chairs, cane seat.
✓ 1	Double door Cabinet for storing stationery.
✓ 1	Old Double door cabinet for storing books.
1	Old Double door cabinet for storing forms, etc.
2	Double door cabinet for storing books.
1	Small safe.
1	Small lacquered round folding table.
1	Bent-wood rocking chair.
1	Campher wood trunk.
1	Wooden box, containing flags.
2	Cuspiders.
7	Lamps.
2	Consulate shields and 1 framed.
1	Consulate seal.
1	Rattan paper basket.
1	Oil portrait of George Washington.
3	Pictures in frames, McKinley, Grant and Hobart.
1	Coal Hod and Shovel, (old and broken).

GENERAL OFFICE:


<u>Number.</u>	<u>Article.</u>
✓1	Large flat top writing table.
✓1	Set pigeon holes.
✓1	Wooden cabinet for storing despatches, etc.
✓1	Cane seated chair for desk.
✓1	Ferm case, no door.
✓1	Small cabinet with ferm case.
✓1	Copying press and stand, with water dish and brush.
✓1	Typewriting desk.
✓1	Remington Typewriting machine, No.104,959.
✓2	Small table desks.
✓2	Pigeon holes.
✓1	Densmore typewriting machine, (old).
✓1	Large flat top writing desk, (old).
✓1	Set pigeon holes.
✓2	Cane seated chairs for desk.
✓2	Bent wood chairs.
✓1	Standing book shelf with drawers.
✓1	Rattan settee.
✓2	Rattan chairs.
✓2	Bamboo chairs.
✓1	Campher wood trunk.
✓2	Waste paper baskets.
✓1	Measuring pole.
✓2	Floor mats.
✓6	Small letter baskets, rattan.
✓3	Large letter baskets, rattan.
✓1	Small book shelf.
✓1	Wooden stand for papers.
✓1	Wooden pigeon hole for letters.
✓2	Wooden boxes containing stationery.
✓1	Wooden box containing original Invoices.
✓1	Pair letter scales.
✓1	Set rubber stamps and Ink pad.
✓3	Frames with portrait of McKinley and 2 of ships.
✓3	Cuspidors.

INTERPRETER AND CHINESE WRITER'S ROOM:

<u>Number.</u>	<u>Article.</u>
✓ 1	Small table desk.
✓ 1	Rattan desk chair.
✓ 1	Bamboo chair.
✓ 1	Chinese Blackwood Writing table.
✓ 2	Chinese blackwood square stools.
✓ 1	Camphor wood chest, with old documents.
✓ 2	Tin boxes with stationery.
✓ 1	Long table, wooden.
✓ 12	Rifles, with short bayonets.
✓ 12	Belts and cartridges.
✓ 2	Wooden stands for arms.
✓ 1	Large picture in frame.
✓ 1	Consular gig, with oars complete.
✓ 1	Green official chair and 2 poles, and wooden stand.
✓ 1	Blue official chair, with wooden stand.
✓ 1	Silk Embroidered frame.
✓ 19	Winter hats for coolies.
✓ 5	Summer hats for coolies, (Straw).
✓ 4	Black uniforms for chair coolies.

  
American Consul General

Canton, China, February 14 1905.

  
Late American Consul general in charge.

American Consulate General.  
-----Inventory of Books, &c.  
-----

United States Statutes at Large	40	Volumes.
Russell on Crimes	2	"
Chitty on Contracts	2	"
Miscellaneous	1	"
Customs Regulations	1	"
Wheaton's Elements of International Law	3	"
Curtis Digest	1	"
Blunt's Commercial Digest	1	"
Revised Statutes of the United States	1	"
Statutes of the United States of America	2	"
Synoptical Index to the Laws of the United States	1	"
Smith on Contracts	1	"
Story on Contracts	1	"
Story on Bills	1	"
Collyer on Partnership	1	"
Memorial of D. N. Demetriades	1	"
Morgan's Digest U. S. Tariff and Customs Laws	1	"
Sergeant Constitutional Law	1	"
Kent's Commentaries	4	"
Revised Statutes Regulating the District of Columbia and Post, Roads, Public Treaties	1	"
Webster's Dictionary	1	"
Cyclopaedia of the Manufacturers and Products of the United States	1	"
Parson's on Maritime Law	2	"
Abbott on Shipping	2	"
Executive Register of the United States	1	"
The History of the first National Bank	1	"
International Law Digest	3	"
Appendix to 2nd Edition	1	"
Pelsen's Law of Nature	1	"
Ordinance of HongKong	1	"
Official Army Register	1	"
Citizenship of the United States	1	"
Vandegrift's United States Tariff	2	"
Eagle Almanac	1	"
Dewing's United States Customs Tariff	2	"
Diplomatic and Consular Service	1	"
Register of the Department of State	1	"
Government Salary Tables	1	"
Hubbell's Legal Directory	1	"
Treaties and Conventions between the United States and other Powers	1	"
U. S. Official Postal Guide	1	"
The World Almanac	1	"
Tak Leong Blackwood Ware Sample Book	1	"
Dunlap's Book of Forms	1	"
U. S. Consular Regulations	3	"
Treasury Annual Report	1	"
Commerce and Finance of the United States	1	"
Year Book of the Department of Agriculture	4	"
American Trade Index	1	"
Compilation of Treaties in Force	1	"
Twelfth Census of the United States	6	"

*Julius Lay*  
American Consul General.

Canton, China, February 14th, 1905.

Bohachnie  
Late American Consul General in charge.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From CANTON,

Received February 16, 1905,

6:20 a. m.

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Only arrangement possible repair premises costing one thousand gold, and accept lease four years present rent. See Cheshire's despatch. Authority is requested by cable for this expenditure.

L A Y.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FEB 16 9 50 AM 1905

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

*Can*

*472 Nov 28/04 to Cheshire,  
Nov 30/04 " " " " " "  
400 July 30/04 " " " " " "*

Deciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office, February 16, 1905. 9:40

*Cond MS*



No. 5.

✓

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L .

Canton, China, February 17th, 1905.

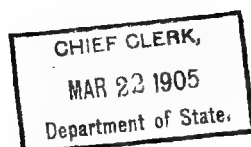
Mr. Julius G. Lay,

To the Department of State.

*To C & P.  
much 2/2/05  
-H.P.*

S U B J E C T .

Visaing Chinese certificates.



No. 5.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, February 17th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform the Department that I have visaed three certificates in favor of Lam Lap-Lun, Lee Chen, and Ma Chun-Sang, three Chinese Merchants, who sail for San Francisco by the S. S. "Manchuria", leaving HongKong on the 28th instant.

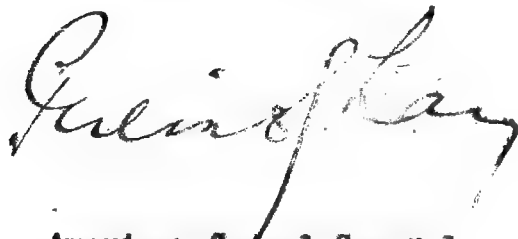
I have examined them as well as their securities, and have satisfied myself that they are merchants and entitled to enter the United States under the provision of Treaty.

These certificates are numbered 1, 2, and 3 respectively.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely of the American Consul General, written in dark ink.

American Consul General.



No. 6.



AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL L. APR 22 1905

Canton, China, February 18th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

to the Department of State.

S U B J E C T.

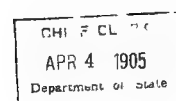
Allowance for repairs and rent Consular  
premises.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Confirms telegram February 16th, 1905,  
requesting allowance \$1,000 for repairs Consular  
premises.

Explains reason why such allowance  
necessary.

Refers Mr. Cheshire's despatch No.472, of  
November 28th, 1904.



*11905*

up pending the apt  
rt.  
maximum allowance for rent  
so that the only fund from  
onal allowance could be ma  
ency fund. The Consulate  
located on the Island of Sha  
consulates of other nation  
. To move the ice from  
make it exceedi  
s having busin  
to be no other  
practicabl  
or rev.

*agency*

*Mr Mr  
Camp Mr Pen  
Homes this is  
How for repairs  
to be made from  
June*

No. \_\_\_\_.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, February 18th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm the following cablegram,  
which deciphered, reads as follows:-

-----

Secstate,

Washington.

Only arrangement possible repair present premises costing \$1,000 gold and accept lease four years present rent. See Cheshire's despatch. Authority is requested by cable for this expenditure.

Lay.

-----

Upon my arrival in Canton a few days ago, I found the building and grounds occupied by this Consulate General in a most unsanitary and uninhabitable condition. The drains are open, the plaster falling from the ceilings, the wood work moldy and ant eaten and the place generally, aside from the fact that the building is too small for a Consulate General, is in a most delapidated condition.

It is impossible to rent any other building on the Island and the only alternative was for me to try and have the Agents of the owners of the present Consular premises place them in fit condition, and obtain a lease for three or four years. They have refused to give me a lease for a term of years unless I bear the expense of repairs costing about \$1,000 gold, but my private means will not permit of thus, and I have there-

- fore

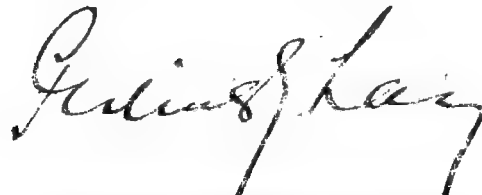
fore asked the Department to make this allowance by cable. The Agents explain to me that they can easily obtain a higher rent than we are now paying from persons who are willing to bear expense of repairs, but are anxious that the American Consulate General shall not leave the Island of Shameen, which I should be obliged to do if the rent is increased periodically every year as it has been during the past few years.

For a fuller report on the peculiar conditions prevailing here as regard the difficulty in renting houses on this Island, I respectfully refer to the Report of the Third Assistant Secretary of State on the Inspection of Consulates and to Mr. Cheshire's despatch No.472 of November 28th, 1904.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

No. 7.



AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, March 2nd, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In compliance with paragraph 418 of the Consular Regulations, I enclose, herewith, a certificate of the marriage in my presence, at this Consulate General on the 1st instant of Tong Fiv, of San Francisco, to Miss Leung Soy Wah, of Shanghai, by the Rev. R. E. Chambers of the American Baptist Church.

A similar certificate has been furnished each of the contracting parties.

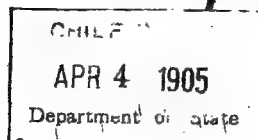
I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Chung La*  
American Consul General.

Enclosure as above.



Form No. 87.

# CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Consular Office of the United States of America,

Canton, China, March 1st, 1908.

I, Julius S. Lay, Consul General of the United States at Canton, China, do hereby certify that, on this 1st day of March, A. D. 1908, at American Consulate General in the city of Canton, China, Song Jive aged eighteen years, born in San Francisco, Cal. and now residing in Wungshan, and Leung Joy Wah, aged eighteen years, born in Changhai and now residing in Wungshan, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by

Rev. R. E. Chambers who is authorized by the laws of American Baptist Church to perform such a ceremony.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Canton, China, this 1st day of March, A. D. 1908 and of the Independence of the United States the 129th

Julius S. Lay  
American Consul General.

For one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.



No. 8.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, March 3rd, 1905

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

to the DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

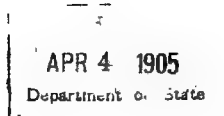
SUBJECT.

*Ans by Jones  
Apr 17/05*

The Death of an American Citizen.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Reports the death, at Canton, China, of Mr. Axel  
T. Bredenberg.



No. 8.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, March 3rd, 1905.

Hon. Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have to report that Axel T. Bredenberg, a naturalized American Citizen died of heart disease, at the Peak Hospital, Hong Kong on the 20th of February last.

The deceased was in the service of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs for the past twenty-one years and at the time of his death was an examiner on the staff of the office at this port.

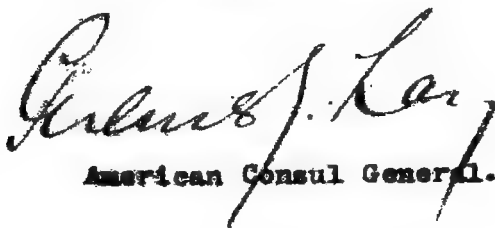
He was accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Mary Bredenberg, to whom his personal property and effects, consisting of clothing and a small sum of money due him for services to the Customs, were turned over with my approval.

In accordance with the provisions of the will of the deceased, his wife is made executrix.

I enclose herewith form No.192, giving particulars of death, burial, estate, etc.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

Enclosure as above.



(FORM NO. 192.)

# REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

NOTED.

Consular Service, U. S. I.,

Canton, February 28th, 1905.

Name: Axel T. Bredenberg.

Native or naturalized: Naturalized.

Date of death: February 20th, 1905.

Place of death: Peak Hospital, Hong Kong.

Cause of death: Heart Disease.

Disposition of remains: Hong Kong Cemetery.

Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home:

--- None ---

Disposition of effects: All his effects left to his wife and

Executrix Mary Bredenberg, according to the provisions of his  
will.

Address of family: Honan, Canton.

Family notified: Yes.

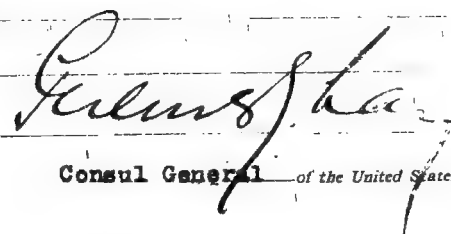
Accompanied by relatives: His Wife.

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record

Book, pages Volume II, folio 308.

Remarks: The deceased was an Examiner on Staff of I. M. Customs  
for 21 years. He leaves only his house-hold and personal effects.  
He was sixty years of age.

[SEAL.]

  
Consul General of the United States.

*Order at  
Bureau of Appointment  
Bm.*

*Order 4/5/05  
Bond to man. 4/4/05*

No. *2*.

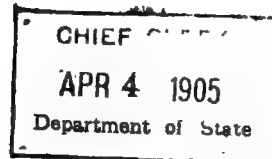
BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS  
APR 4 1905  
Department of State.



AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, March 4th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,



to the Department of State.

S U B J E C T.

Acknowledge commission, bond, oath of office  
and signature card.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Confirmation of my appointment as  
Consul General of United States.

Returns Bond through American Surety  
Company.

Returns oath of allegiance and Signature  
card.

No. 9.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, March 4th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions of January 9th, 1905, informing me that the Senate had confirmed my appointment as Consul General of the United States at Canton, China, enclosing my commission in that capacity together with new form of bond and oath of allegiance.

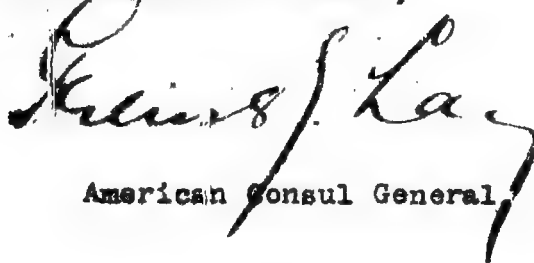
I beg to inform the Department that my bond will be transmitted through the American Surety Company of Washington D. C.

I return herewith oath of allegiance and signature card.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

Enclosures:-

Form of oath,  
Signature card.



No. 10.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, March 6th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

to the Department of State.

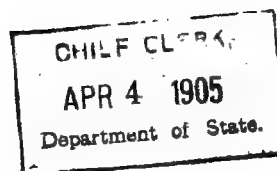
S U B J E C T.

Report re Wireless Telegraph

Stations.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

*Copy to Navy  
April 7 1905  
Dille*



No. 10.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, March 6th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the  
following circular from the Department.

" January 5th, 1905, re Wireless Telegraph Stations."

Regarding wireless telegraph stations I have to report  
that there are no stations located within this consular district.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Pauling Hay". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name of the sender.

American Consul General.

*D*

No. 11.

RECEIVED  
APR 4 1905



AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

*gill*

Canton, China, March 6th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

*Colom. D. Labor*  
*and*  
*...*

to the Department of State.

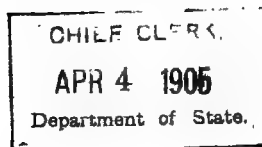
S U B J E C T.

Report re Wire Fencing.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_





No. 12.

A M E R I C A N   C O N S U L A T E   G E N E R A L .

Canton, China, March 8th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay

to the Department of State.

*Handwritten initials and a checkmark*

S u b j e c t .



Enclosing account current covering  
amount of draft drawn \$644.44.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

\_\_\_\_\_

No. 12.

A M E R I C A N   C O N S U L A T E   G E N E R A L .

Canton, China, March 8th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

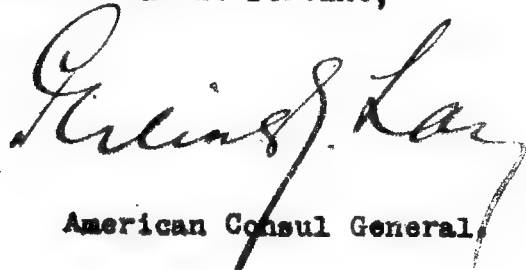
I have the honor to advise the Department that I have this day drawn on the Secretary of State for the amount of \$644.44, account of balance of salary while making transit from my late post at Barcelona and while in Washington under orders from the Department as per copy of cablegram herewith, from the 18th December, 1904, to February 14th, 1905, the date of assuming charge of this office.

I beg to enclose, herewith, account current covering amount of above draft.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General

Enclosures as above.



AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, March 7th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

to the Department of State.

SUBJECT.

Enclosing Report on Silk Piece Goods and Silk Circular of Messrs Arnhold, Karberg & Co., Canton.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L .

Canton, China, March 7th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

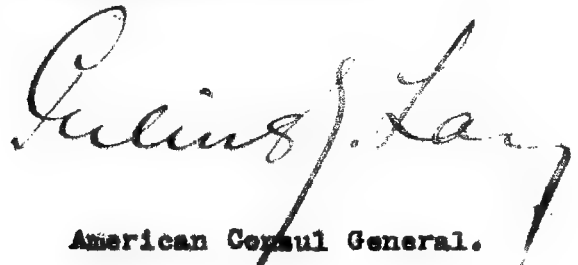
Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of the Department, Messrs Arnhold, Karberg & Co's. Report on Silk Piece Goods and Silk Circular, dated March 7th, 1905.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

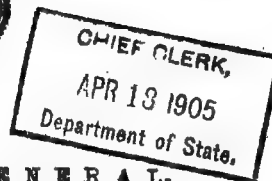
Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

Enclosures as above stated.

*no.*

No. *13.*



AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, March 13th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay

to the Department of State.

*Ans May 9/05*

SUBJECT.

Richardson's Smuggling Case.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Transmitting a copy of Mr. Chas E. Richardson's  
letter of February 25th, 1905.

No. 13.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, March 13th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit a copy of a letter from  
Mr. Chas E. Richardson at his request for such action as the  
Department deems advisable.

The matter referred to in Mr. Richardson's letter was  
reported to the Department by Mr. Cheshire in his report on  
"Richardson's Smuggling Case" dated Hong Kong, September 2nd,  
1904.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

Enclosure:-

Letter from Mr. Chas E. Richardson, February 25th, 1905.

Hong Kong, February 25th, 1905.

Sir:

Early last September Honorable Mr. Cheshire, who investigated on behalf of the State Department what they termed the "Richardson Smuggling Case", sent to Washington the result of his investigation.

Even since that time I have patiently waited the reply and decision of the State Department, so that the ample redress as promised me by Honorable Mr. Peirce might be had. .

To show still further the position I am placed in, will say that during the incumbency of Mr. Cheshire at Canton, I asked of him permission to reopen the business in Canton under his protection, and to hang up the signboards of the seized firms again and collect the outstanding debts.

Mr. Cheshire informed me that until he had the decision of the State Department he did not wish me to reopen.

Since no reply has been received from the State Department at your Consulate re this case. I ask Your Honor to solicit an answer and decision by return mail. I feel as through my rights as an American Citizen had not received due attention. Again I have not annoyed the State Department by requests through political sources at Home.

If the decision is unfavorable I wish to know the reasons.

If favorable the State Department should obtain redress for me as I suffered through the acts of a Department official.

So that no further great delay takes place re my ability to again engage in business in Canton and collect the debts due I respectfully request Your Honor to ask the State Department to wire you on receipt of your request a decision on this point and I will pay the cost of the message.

As the matter stands now my partners and self are out much money and I can neither engage in business in Canton or collect debts due. What a cruel and ridiculous position? Imagine such an injustice in America.

I wish further to affirm that I was not a party to the publication of any newspaper articles re Canton affairs. I signed no affidavits or addresses for publication neither gave any interviews to newspaper men. My whole attitude was that as requested of me by Honorable Mr. Peirce.

I trust Your Honor will transmit the substance of this letter to the State Department and will be able to obtain the requested decision quickly.

The favorable result of Honorable Mr. Cheshire's efforts re the restoration of the illegally seized yarn and his courteous treatment has greatly obligated me.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SD. CHAS E. RICHARDSON.

Honorable J. G. Lay,  
American Consul General,  
Canton.

19

No. 14 .

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, March 17th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

to the Department of State.

S U B J E C T.

Consular Premises.

Abstract of Contents.

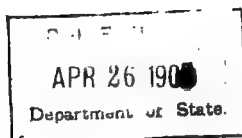
Confirming telegram.

Giving full report regarding the  
repairs of the Consular premises at Canton, China.

*Rec'd June 6/05*

*See 6 July 18/05 from  
Canton & inland threats*

*Jul 11/05*



No. 14.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, March 17th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the  
Department's cablegram as follows:-

-----

American Consul General,

Canton.

May lease usual conditions; cannot pay for repairs; report fully regarding.

(Signed). Loomis.

-----

I understand from this cablegram that the Department will allow me the \$400. a year demanded by the proprietor of the present Consular premises in excess of the \$800. allowed by law, or \$1,200. a year, but cannot pay for the repairs generally described in my despatch No. 8, of February 18th, 1905.

Upon receipt of the Department's cablegram I secured from the landlord of this building his promise to give me a lease for three years from the expiration of the present lease May 1st, 1905, at \$200. Mexican per month or about \$100. U. S. Gold.

I know the Department does not usually pay for the repairs on consular premises not owned by the Government, but, as has already been explained in Mr. Cheshire's, and my despatches, the conditions here are peculiar, and in view of this fact, I

- hope -



hope the Department will reconsider its decision and allow me a portion of the amount that I have been obliged to expend in the interests of the Government and to protect the officers at this Consulate and myself against the epidemics so prevalent here.

I attach hereto a statement of the repairs that I have arranged to be made with cost of same.

While these repairs are being made, I have been obliged to accept the hospitality of a merchant, as there is no hotel here fit to live in, and request Chinese officials to postpone making their official calls until I can prepare a room in which to receive them.

The cost of repairing this building has been increased by reason of the recent order of the Municipal Council of the foreign settlement that all householders shall subscribe to the cost of an open drainage system in proportion to their frontage and connect their own drain with this system. This involves the building of a new drain on this property at a cost of about \$250, and under the terms of the lease entered into between Mr. McWade and the proprietors "The Lessees shall be subject to and fulfil all obligations now or hereafter to be imposed by the Municipal Council in respect to the said premises." In the majority of cases, the owners of property on this island are paying for this drainage system, but the landlord of this property evidently considers that the Government is paying too little rent, and reimburses himself by obliging me to repair his property knowing that there are no other premises for rent on this island.

It is difficult to make an exact division of the cost for repairs on the portions of the building used for private and those used for official purposes. Two bedrooms and a bathroom are strictly speaking the only rooms used for private pur-

- poses-

purposes. The functions of a Consular officer in Canton, as elsewhere in China, are to a large extent ceremonial, and my private reception and dining room are used for receiving Chinese officials and holding court.

I beg to enclose cuttings and photograph illustrating three foreign Consulates here, British, German, and American. The American Consulate General occupies one half of the building in the photograph. All of these buildings except the American Consulate is sanitary. The business of the Consulate, as inadequate as the premises are, can of course be transacted in this building, until Congress provides suitable quarters, but it must be made sanitary and clean, or the health of all persons living and working on the premises is in danger, and I again urge the Government to allow me the \$1,000.<sup>00</sup> requested.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Julius G. Lay". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

American Consul General.

Enclosures as above stated.

STATEMENT OF REPAIRS.

---

For drains mentioned and described in despatch.....\$250.00

" building water closet for coolies, renovating  
coolie quarters, and making same sanitary.  
These coolies are employed by the Govern-  
ment.....\$275.00

" installing electric light in portions of build-  
ing used for official purposes.....\$300.00

" painting and renovating offices, interpreter's  
room, interpreter's lavatory and halls.....\$190.00

" painting outside of building and boundary walls,  
replacing plaster and broken parts of  
brick-work &c!.....\$ 70.00

Besides the above I have expended about \$500. on the  
rooms in the building occupied for private purposes.



The New German Consulate at Canton—in course of Erection.



The British Consulate at Canton.



American Consulate General.

at

Canton, China.

Please index from this.  
Chief Clerk.

*Paul  
MS*

18-0  
27  
RECEIVED

CANTON

Received March 24, 1905,  
7:41 a. m.

secretary of State,  
Washington.

See *Cheshire's* 498. Telegraph if Company  
have fulfilled the requirements of the code District  
of Columbia.

L A Y.

*Conf. makes for  
also by note &  
made Apr 2/05*

C. C.'s Office, March 24, 1905. 9:50 a. m.

*28*

No. 15.

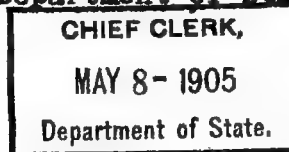


AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, March 31st, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

to the Department of State.



S U B J E C T.

The death of an American Citizen.

Abstract of Contents.

Reports the death, at Wuchow, China,

of Gertrude Alice Landis.

CONSULAR BUREAU.  
NOTED.

*One by Jones  
May 19/05*

No. 15.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, March 31st, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have to report that Gertrude Alice Landis, the  
minor daughter of Rev. Martin L. Landis, an American  
Missionary of Wuchow, West River, China, died of con-  
fluent smallpox at Kwai Ping, West River, on the 11th  
June, 1904.

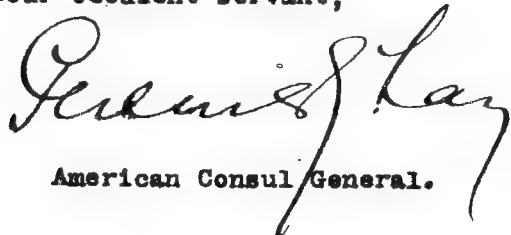
Notice of this death was not made to me until  
March 27th, 1905.

I enclose, herewith, form No. 192, giving particu-  
lars of death, burial, parents, etc.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

Enclosure:-

Report of Death.



(Form No. 102)

# REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

Consular Service, U. S. S.,

Canton, China, December 1904.

Name: Gertrude Alice Landis

Native or naturalized: Parents Native, Gertrude born in Macao

Date of death: June 11th, 1904.

Place of death: Kwai Ping West River, China.

Cause of death: Confluent Smallpox.

Disposition of remains: Interment in C. M. A. Cemetery, Kwai P.

Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home:

No laws whatever as to disinterring remains,  
except that local official be notified of the same.

Disposition of effects: In care of her parents.

Address of family: Wuchow, West River, China.

Family notified: Present when death occurred.

Accompanied by relatives: "

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record

Book, pages II, folio 316.

Remarks: Notice of death not made to  
me until March 27th, 1906.

sd: J. S. Lay.

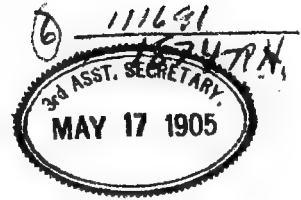
[SEAL]

James J. Lay  
General  
Consul of the United States.

CONSUL-BUREAU  
NOTED

111

CONSULAR BUREAU  
PLEASE REPORT.



No.16.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, April 1st, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

to the Department of State.  
CHIEF CLERK,  
MAY 17 1905  
Department of State.

May 27/05

SUBJECT.

The American Commerical Company.

Abstract of Contents.

Confirming telegram of March 24th, 1905.

re the various complaints made to this Consulate General against the said Company.

Enclosing Investment Certificate and the Company's prospectus which has been translated in Chinese.

No. 16.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, April 1st, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm telegram sent the Department as follows:-

"Secstate,

Washington.

See Cheshire's 498. Telegraph if Company has fulfilled the requirements of the Code, District of Columbia.

(Signed). Lay."

There have been so many complaints made to this Consulate General against the American Commerical Company, which was fully reported on by Mr. Cheshire in his despatches Nos. 463 and 498, of November 10th, 1904, and February 9th, 1905, respectively, <sup>that</sup> and I have thought it advisable to find out at once, if possible, the true status of this Company through the Department by wire, and not wait for the Department's reply to Mr. Cheshire's No.498.

The reports made to this office by responsible people all tend to show that the American Commerical Company is not a reliable concern, and they complain that if it is allowed to continue transacting business among the Chinese, the good name of American life insurance Companies and other reliable American companies doing business in China will be seriously effected.

Mr. Silvery the representative of the Commerical Company here informs me that he sent some months ago a cablegram to the head office in Washington, asking them to send him proof of the Company's legal status and showed me a

- cable -

cable in reply, dated January 24th, 1905, stating that the Company had complied with the laws and that the State Department had cabled Consul General Bragg at Hong Kong to that effect.

This Company which I understand is doing business in Hong Kong and Shanghai, is in the nature of a "Loan Company" i.e. it issues handsomely engraved certificates to the Chinese with an illustration of the Capitol in the center, which gives the ignorant celestial the impression that the Capitol is the head office. These certificates stipulate that the holder by paying to the Company \$1<sup>00</sup> a week for 160 weeks will receive in return after the expiration of 160 weeks \$240<sup>00</sup>. The conditions of the policy or loan, are that if the holder of the certificate fails to pay one dollar at the end of each week, he forfeits the amounts he may have paid the Company. It will be seen that on the face of it, this method of doing business is unsound.


I have questioned the Manager of the American Commercial Company about this methods of doing business and how it is possible to guarantee the fulfilment of his contracts, but he explains that this is done by the large percentage in lapses.

I beg to enclose, herewith, blank form of policy or "Investment Certificate" of the American Commercial Company and prospectus which has been translated in Chinese and distributed among the Chinese.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

Enclosures:-

Blank Investment Certificate,  
Prospectus translated in Chinese.

<h1>The American</h1>		
<p>INCORPORATED PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF CONGRESS</p>		<p>HOME OFFICE: WASHINGTON, D. C. U. S. A.</p>
<h2>Commercial Company</h2>		
<p>CAPITAL STOCK, \$1,000,000.00</p>		
<h3>Investment Certificate</h3>		
<p><b>In Consideration</b> of the application for this Certificate, which is hereby made a part hereof, and the payment of One Dollar (\$1.00), being the first installment due hereon, the receipt which is hereby acknowledged, and the further payment of a like amount on the last day of each calendar week, after date, until One Hundred and Sixty (160) consecutive weekly payments have been made.</p>		
<p><b>The American Commercial Company</b> promises and agrees to pay to the order of</p>		
<p>the sum of Two Hundred and Forty Dollars (\$240.00),</p>		
<p>This Certificate is subject to all the benefits, requirements and conditions herein contained, all of which are referred to and made a part of this certificate.</p>		
<p><b>In Witness Whereof, The American Commercial Company</b> has caused this Certificate to be executed in its name, signed by its President and Secretary, and its corporate seal to be affixed in the City of</p>		
<p>this _____ day of _____ A. D. 190 .</p>		
		<p>President.</p>
		<p>Secretary.</p>

## Benefits, Requirements and Conditions

**FIRST—PAYMENTS:** Installments are payable at the Home Office of the Company in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, or at the Company's option to its duly authorized collectors without notice.

The holder hereof may make as many payments in advance as desired.

If any installments to be not paid when due, the said delinquent installments, together with a fine of Twenty Five cents (25 ¢) may be paid at any time before the end of the next succeeding calendar week, but if the holder hereof shall fail or neglect to pay any of the said weekly installments at the time and in the manner herein provided and shall continue in such default for more than two consecutive weeks then and in that event this certificate shall because of such default be and become wholly null and void and all payments theretofore made hereon shall be forfeited to the Company.

**SECOND—APPORTIONMENT OF FUNDS:** All weekly installments made hereon shall be apportioned as follows:

Forty per cent (40%) to the Redemption Fund, which shall receive the benefit of all fines, transfer and renewal fees and shall be used in the redemption of certificates.

Forty per cent (40%) to the Reserve Fund, which shall constitute a fund for the protection of certificate holders and which shall be invested so that it may increase. This fund shall be used to make loans on certificates in force and in the payment of certificates surrendered prior to being called in by the Company.

Ten per cent (10%) to the Expense Fund, which shall be used for expenses incurred in the carrying on business.

Ten per cent (10%) with sixteen weekly payments to the Contingent Fund, which shall be used by the Board of Directors at their discretion.

**THIRD—REDEMPTION:** The weekly installments having been paid for herein this certificate shall be subject to redemption at the option and call of the Company after thirty (30) weeks, provided no certificate previously and not extended be then in force and provided the amount to its credit in the redemption fund of the Company is sufficient for that purpose, and if so called the owner hereof shall surrender this certificate upon payment of the amount given in the "Redemption Values" endorsed hereon for the week of the call.

**FOURTH—CASH SURRENDERS, LOANS AND PAID-UP CERTIFICATES:** After one year's installment have been paid hereon, all installments as due having been paid, the owner may upon written application, (A) Surrender this certificate and receive from the Company in cash the amount as credited to this certificate in the "Reserve Fund" which shall be the accrued liability under this certificate prior to its maturity. (B) Deposit with the Company this certificate as collateral security and obtain in cash a loan equal to the amount credited to this certificate in the "Reserve Fund."

**FIFTH—MATURITY:** At the expiration of One Hundred and Sixty weeks from the date of the issue of this certificate all payments due hereon having been paid, the holder hereof shall be entitled at his option to receive either (A) The reserve accreted to this certificate. (B) A paid up and nonforfeitable certificate of the maturity value and bearing interest at six per cent (6%) per annum on the amount paid thereon payable upon the Redemption of this certificate from the "Reserve Fund".

**SIXTH—DEATH OF HOLDER:** In the event of the death of the holder hereof, this certificate being unforfeited, his legal heirs or representatives (A), May continue installment payments and be entitled to all the rights and privileges of the deceased owner (B), or at their option may surrender same and receive a paid-up and non-forfeitable certificate for the amount paid thereon and six per cent (6%) per annum interest for the average time, provided notice in writing of the exercise of said latter option be served on the Company within thirty days of the death of said holder.

**SEVENTH—REINSTATEMENT AND LAPSE PRIVILEGE:** In the event of the lapse of this certificate at any time before one year the holder may at any time within thirty days from date of said lapse upon written application and payment of a reinstatement fee of Two and 50-100 Dollars receive a new certificate of like denomination in the regular order of issuance, and a paid-up certificate for the amount as stated herein in the table of "Redemption Values", for the week in which the last installment was paid and such paid-up certificate shall be paid in order of performance, but payments withheld by the company until the renewal certificate has been fully paid by the holder.

**EIGHTH—TRANSFERS:** The ownership of this certificate is transferable only on the books of the Company when properly executed and approved by the Secretary, for which a charge of Two Dollars will be made. The Company however assumes no responsibility for the validity of any transfer.

**NINTH—VARIATION OF THE CERTIFICATE:** The contract of the Company is fully set forth herein. No statements made by any agent, representative, officer or employee of the Company except as herein stated shall be binding on the Company. Nor has any such agent, representative, officer or employee any right or authority to change, modify alter or waive any part hereof.

The Company however reserves the right to alter or amend this certificate whenever in its judgement it shall be for the best interests of the certificate holders.

## Table of Loan and Redemption Values.

WEEKS INSTALLMENTS PAID	LOAN VALUE	REDEMPTION VALUE	WEEKS INSTALLMENTS PAID	LOAN VALUE	REDEMPTION VALUE
30		15.00	96	32.00	144.00
31		16.50	97	32.40	145.50
32		18.00	98	32.80	147.00
33		19.50	99	33.20	148.50
34		21.00	100	33.60	150.00
35		22.50	101	34.00	151.50
36		24.00	102	34.40	153.00
37		25.50	103	34.80	154.50
38		27.00	104	35.20	156.00
39		28.50	105	35.60	157.50
40		30.00	106	36.00	159.00
41		31.50	107	36.40	160.50
42		33.00	108	36.80	162.00
43		34.50	109	37.20	163.50
44		36.00	110	37.60	165.00
45		37.50	111	38.00	166.50
46		39.00	112	38.40	168.00
47		40.50	113	38.80	169.50
48		42.00	114	39.20	171.00
49		43.50	115	39.60	172.50
50		45.00	116	40.00	174.00
51		46.50	117	40.40	175.50
52	14.40	48.00	118	40.80	177.00
53	14.80	49.50	119	41.20	178.50
54	15.20	51.00	120	41.60	180.00
55	15.60	52.50	121	42.00	181.50
56	16.00	54.00	122	42.40	183.00
57	16.40	55.50	123	42.80	184.50
58	16.80	57.00	124	43.20	186.00
59	17.20	58.50	125	43.60	187.50
60	17.60	60.00	126	44.00	189.00
61	18.00	61.50	127	44.40	190.50
62	18.40	63.00	128	44.80	192.00
63	18.80	64.50	129	45.20	193.50
64	19.20	66.00	130	45.60	195.00
65	19.60	67.50	131	46.00	196.50
66	20.00	69.00	132	46.40	198.00
67	20.40	70.50	133	46.80	199.50
68	20.80	72.00	134	47.20	201.00
69	21.20	73.50	135	47.60	202.50
70	21.60	75.00	136	48.00	204.00
71	22.00	76.50	137	48.40	205.50
72	22.40	78.00	138	48.80	207.00
73	22.80	79.50	139	49.20	208.50
74	23.20	81.00	140	49.60	210.00
75	23.60	82.50	141	50.00	211.50
76	24.00	84.00	142	50.40	213.00
77	24.40	85.50	143	50.80	214.50
78	24.80	87.00	144	51.20	216.00
79	25.20	88.50	145	51.60	217.50
80	25.60	90.00	146	52.00	219.00
81	26.00	91.50	147	52.40	220.50
82	26.40	93.00	148	52.80	222.00
83	26.80	94.50	149	53.20	223.50
84	27.20	96.00	150	53.60	225.00
85	27.60	97.50	151	54.00	226.50
86	28.00	99.00	152	54.40	228.00
87	28.40	100.50	153	54.80	229.50
88	28.80	102.00	154	55.20	231.00
89	29.20	103.50	155	55.60	232.50
90	29.60	105.00	156	56.00	234.00
91	30.00	106.50	157	56.40	235.50
92	30.40	108.00	158	56.80	237.00
93	30.80	109.50	159	57.20	238.50
94	31.20	111.00	160	57.60	240.00
95	31.60	112.50			

No. \_\_\_\_\_

The American

..Commercial Company..

... of ...

Washington, District of Columbia

U. S. A.

INCORPORATED PURSUANT  
TO AN ACT OF CONGRESS

CAPITAL STOCK  
\$1,000,000.00

\$240

For Value Received, I hereby Sell, transfer and assign all my right, title and interest in the within Certificate to the person indicated in the following form: (FILL OUT CAREFULLY AND PLAINLY.)

By Whom Assigned (Owner Must Sign)	To Whom Assigned (Purchaser)	Local Address of the Purchaser	Date of Transfer	Transfer Registered	Endorsement	Assignment Number

In desiring to sell the within Certificate, the holder thereof must fill in the attached form of transfer and assignment and forward the same to the office of the Company, at \_\_\_\_\_ together with the transfer fee of \$2.00. No transfer will be made or recognized unless the transfer fee is first paid.



表 略 程 章 司 公 聚 存 今

- 今日欲有為於世非有財不可欲有財非積聚不可欲積聚非得一至穩至善之法不可此固環球五大洲所盡知者也然求一至善至穩之法則又莫過於其難本公司本利人利己之熱心求一至穩至善之良法爰集巨本按照我國商務部所定章程創設積聚公司於美京華盛頓城歷年辦理以求資本日厚信從者不可勝數早已著有成效此不獨我美國通境所共知即凡會到美京者亦莫不交口相推許茲本公司欲推廣商務於東方俾斯世同享利源特設分行於中國上海香港羊城各處復蒙諸君相信不疑來公司積聚者日形踴躍爰開誠佈公特將本公司所辦理章程臚列於下
- 一 本公司名大美國今存素積聚公司實備資本美金一百萬元按照美國商務部所定章程辦理
  - 二 本公司乃一積聚會之總樞軸頒發積聚會份隨時任人投買每會一份供銀一元每禮拜供一次多少份數隨人占認會期例以一百六十個禮拜為滿
  - 三 凡會雖例以一百六十個禮拜為滿期但本公司由開辦後第三十一個禮拜起即陸續將已供了三十個禮拜之會份按號數次第開派本利每供過銀一元連本利得銀一元五毫倘有供滿三十個禮拜開派未及該號數者須仍接供落至公司派到該會份號數為止即如三十一個禮拜派未到卅式個派到卅二個派未到卅三四個禮拜派到之類然至遲不過一百六十個禮拜即本利清還總之凡投會自供了三十個禮拜起至一百六十個禮拜止毋論何時何禮拜倘公司開派號數屆期即按所供過銀多寡每元加息銀五毫本利清算故投會者愈早愈佳也
  - 四 每會一份本公司發一會照投會人收執存據該會照可以隨時轉賣別人惟必要向公司報明註冊該費收銀二元
  - 五 凡投會者供了五十二個禮拜之後或有急需而公司開派未及該會份號數者可持會照到公司按揭銀兩
  - 六 凡投會者有不幸逝世其子孫或承辦人可代續供並可承受前人應得之利益倘不願續供即到本公司領回止供候派之執照待至公司開派到該會份號數即將所供過之款交回另加週息六厘算
  - 七 凡供會每禮拜限至連禮拜六如過期滿供即每份罰銀二毫半如連滿供兩禮拜本公司迫得按例將會照註銷會款充公惟供了一年者不入此例內本公司會份將來盈千萬萬不得不如此辦理倘人人隨時留心或先期預供即不至罰
  - 八 凡占有本公司會份者或因有事不能長駐一區恐礙供期可向各分行或各代理處投便無失俟
  - 九 凡投會者已供滿一百六十個禮拜或所向投買會份之分行開派已到該會份號數者皆可憑會照向各分行隨時收取銀兩倘有因意外遺失會照者可即到本公司或分行報明候查確另發新照
  - 十 以上所列各款不過略表一二至欲知詳細章程妥善辦法請至本公司或各分局或向各代理人面談一切為荷

釋 疑 說

客有問於本公司者曰何海之大必有為之發源者故能滔滔不竭也山岳之高必有為之基址者故能巍巍不塌也貴公司之積聚以一元而得息五毫利誠厚矣然銀行週息不過五厘今一元而給息五毫豈公司另闢銀山以供此厚利乎客之曰此子母相生之術即俗所謂金蟬脫壳耳試思每禮拜以一百份計至三十個禮拜即得本銀巨萬之多迨三十一禮拜開派其陸續息銀可以想見是合千百人之利息以供一人之利息故其力有餘且本少則求利難本多則求利易以有限之資本則求利難以無限之資本則求利易此最淺而易知者也況當此廿世紀中商戰之館新法迭出故本公司特別章程尤非局外人所易知在西人之明眼者莫不瞭然於胸中特中國人尚未盡曉耳總之本公司積聚之法即人壽保險之法其辦理之善有過之無不及富人壽保險之創始如君之抱疑者亦大不吝人何以該公司歷久而愈著乎予不疑於人壽之保險而何疑於本公司之積聚客又曰貴公司之積聚實與中國之會項等耳中國如三益等會年中被撻者亦指不勝屈然則貴公司之積聚又何怪僕之生疑乎客之曰中國之會利息無定或多或少而本公司則利息一律所異者一中國之會份數有定故資本有限本公司來源不絕故資本無窮所異者二中國會首多為已計不必具有資本本公司則為利人利己計故先備資本美金一百萬元以昭信實所異者三有此三異客何致疑客又曰予言誠是矣然世界無常人心叵測僕本不敢以小人之心度君子之心然設使貴公司席捲而歸僕等豈易至美京而與予爭論乎貴公司資本雄厚實不至此然要不能無疑也客曰英國文明之國也棍騙又文明之人所深疾者也本公司稍有可疑之迹本港政府豈肯相容美國亦文明之國也美政府既許其來中國辦理駐港領事亦經批准且商務之真偽實關全國之體面豈容濫開則本公司之毀實可知矣夫復何疑乎客乃疑團頓挫欣然投充會份而退因揭其問答之語以釋群疑

羊城沙面  
香港皇后大道五號  
上海英美界

今存素積聚公司謹啟

香 港 中 環 砵 典 午 街 致 生 活 版 所 承 印

**WEALTH COMES FROM  
SAVINGS  
JUDICIOUSLY INVESTED**

**The American  
Commercial Co.**

Washington, District of Columbia, U. S. A.

INCORPORATED PURSUANT TO AN  
ACT OF CONGRESS OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**CAPITAL STOCK:  
\$1,000,000.00**

**AN INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT**

**The American  
Commercial Co.**

Washington, District of Columbia, U. S. A.

INCORPORATED PURSUANT TO AN  
ACT OF CONGRESS OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**CAPITAL STOCK:  
\$1,000,000.00**



**Joseph Printing Co.**  
**629 Octavia Street**  
**San Francisco, Calif.**

## **The American Commercial Company**

In presenting the plan of the American Commercial Co. to the consideration of the public, the management does so with a knowledge that in its plan will be found all improved and up-to-date methods.

We realize that there is a great and growing demand for institutions which will afford the public a safe installment investment which pays substantial profits and does not demand more money than can be spared from accruing incomes.

### **Security**

The first and most important feature to be considered in any investment is security. The best security that any financial institution can offer is the integrity and responsibility of its management. The American Commercial Company offers you all of this backed by the financial responsibility of its entire assets.

### Comparison

This Company is not to be compared with a savings bank, nor any other bank, for the reason that this is an investment and not a deposit that can be withdrawn at any time, and although the inability to withdraw may seem an adverse condition, still it must be remembered that investors do not contemplate making withdrawals.

In order to facilitate this further we allow ample loan values upon the certificates being surrendered as collateral. If the American Commercial Company should grant the privilege of your withdrawal, it could not pay more than a savings bank, as in that case its source of earning power could not be greater than the bank.

### Our Plan Demonstrated

Our certificate requires the holder to pay one (\$1.00) dollar for one hundred and sixty (160) weeks or less into the funds of the company. Certificates are redeemed numerically beginning with the oldest outstanding unpaid certificate. At maturity they call for the payment of two hundred and forty (\$240.00) dollars, the holder having paid only one hundred and sixty (\$160.00) dollars to the Company. If, however, your certificate should be redeemed prior to maturity the Company will pay the holder in

proportion to the time the certificate has been in force.

The American Commercial Company's operations are regulated upon a plan which is similar to that of life insurance, which plan we shall try to make clear to you in the following explanation.

A life insurance company is organized primarily for the purpose of paying death losses, and its proposition in a nutshell is as follows:

If the insured dies early a large profit will be paid to his estate and if he outlives the period of the contract, a part or all of the money he has paid to the Company will be returned, with possibly a small profit, which depends upon the kind of policy he purchases. Our proposition on the other hand is that if the certificate holder fulfills his agreement he will receive a substantial profit.

**Division of Premiums** Division of premium receipts is apportioned by the life insurance companies as follows: Thirty-five (35%) per cent death losses, forty (40%) per cent reserve and twenty-five (25%) per cent expense.

The American Commercial Company's premiums are apportioned as follows: Ten (10%)

per cent expense fund, forty (40%) per cent reserve fund, forty (40%) per cent redemption fund, ten (10%) per cent contingent fund. As you will readily see, we take less money for expenses than any similar institution of its kind. We have a larger earning power than the insurance companies, inasmuch as we have all the people favorable for certificates while the insurance companies have only about twenty (20%) per cent.

#### **Purpose of Funds**

The certificates expressly set forth how the Company shall subdivide the payments received into different funds, and plainly guarantees that each part shall be applied to a definite purpose. The expenses are thus limited, and none of the funds of the profits accruing to investors can be apportioned by the Company. These are decided improvements in the investment business, readily appreciated by all who have investigated the subject.

There are, however, few financial institutions that limit by contract the amount of money that can be used for expense of management.

**The importance of this feature cannot be over estimated, and it entitles the American Commercial Company to claim**

**superiority over any company depriving its investors of a similar protection.**

*You will note the American Commercial Company operates the same as the insurance companies except that we cancel the certificate to pay the man instead of canceling the man to pay the policy.*

#### **Limited Expenses**

The redemption fund of this Company is used for the payment of its obligations, that is, the redemption of certificates.

The reserve fund is held to invest for the payment of those that are not cancelled by the redemption fund.

The contingent fund is held to invest by the Company as an auxiliary fund which is for any purpose that the Board of Directors may decide to be for the best interest of all concerned.

The expense fund is for the payment of legitimate debts or expenses incurred by the Company.

The redemption fund corresponds with the mortuary fund of life insurance companies and the only essential difference is that we pay out this money to living owners of the certificates

instead of paying it to the estates of the deceased.

The reserve fund is invested in only first-class, high-grade securities as follows:

(1) Such real estate as may be necessary for the business of the Company or such improved real estate as may be desired for safe and profitable income.

(2) In first liens, upon approved real estate secured by first mortgages, bonds or deeds of trust, the unincumbered real estate in each case to be worth at least forty (40%) per cent more than the sum loaned thereon, exclusive of buildings unless such buildings are insured, and the policies transferred to this Company and continued in force, so long as the loan exists.

(3) In approved bonds of the United States or of any State of the United States authorized by law to be issued, and bearing such rate of interest as will warrant an investment in same.

(4) In the approved legal bonds of any county or incorporated city or town in the United States, which upon due investigation may prove to be first-class, safe and secure investment.

(5) In the first mortgage bonds of railroads of this or of any other State, or the first mort-

gage bonds of any bridge, water, street-railway, gas or electric light company, which have been legally issued, and which for two years previous to making the investment, have paid not less than four (4%) per cent per annum, provided that upon investigation such bonds are considered a safe and secure investment, and provided always that any of the aforementioned securities shall have a legitimate market value of not less than eighty (80%) per cent of their par value.

(6) Upon the certificates of this Company held by its certificate holders, which loan shall be made under the terms and conditions of the certificates.

### Further Protection

As a further protection, it is provided that all securities, of whatever kind or character, taken, held or placed with such other secure and safe depositories as may be required by law and there safely kept and preserved, subject to the examination and inspection of the Auditor of this Company. Not only are the interests of the certificate holders thus safeguarded, but, in addition thereto, every officer whose duties are to handle any of its funds, is bonded with a reliable surety bond company, designated by the Board of Directors, and for

such an amount as will amply cover the funds passing through his hands.

### **Value of Certificate**

"Table of Values" shows the exact time your certificate has been in force, the exact amount you have paid in, the definite redemption value and the loan or surrender value.

### **Delinquent Premiums**

A certificate holder may at any time miss the payment of his dues for one week by the payment of a fine of twenty-five (25c) cents, but if not paid on or before the last calendar day of the following week, his certificate goes by default and is forfeited and the money paid in, reverts to the Company.

The certificates are always at any time transferable to any other person, the same as bank stock, mortgages, government bonds or other securities, upon the payment of a transfer fee of two (\$2.00) dollars. No transfer of same will be recognized by the Company unless such transfer is first registered with the Company.

### **Re-instatement**

In the event of the lapse of a certificate at any time before one year the holder may at any time within thirty (30) days of said

lapse, upon written application and payment of a fee of two and 50/100 dollars receive a new certificate of like denomination in regular order of issuance and a paid-up certificate for the amount as stated in the table of redemption values for the week in which the last installment was paid.

### **Death Features**

In case of the death of the holder of a certificate his heirs or assigns may continue payments and receive all the benefits of the deceased owner or receive a paid-up and non-forfeitable certificate for the amount paid in and six (6%) per cent per annum interest for the average time.

### **Advance Payments**

For the convenience of those who desire to pay in advance the Company will accept as many payments as desired.



**GUARANTEE**  
**The National Audit**  
**& Guaranty Company**  
Of San Francisco, California  
CAPITAL FULLY PAID, 200,000.00

Underwrite and guarantee the faithful performance of our certificates. The National Audit & Guaranty Company covenant and guarantee that if we should refuse, neglect or fail to promptly carry out the terms of our certificate that they will pay to the investor all moneys paid in with six per cent (6%) interest per annum and binds itself in the sum of

**ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS**

to do so.

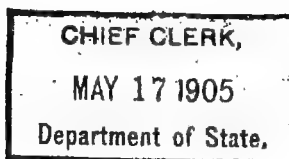




No.17.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, April 5th, 1905.



Mr. Julius G. Lay,

to the Department of State.

*May 27/05*  
*Ans*

SUBJECT.

The American Commercial Company.

Abstract of Contents.



Enclosing Notice and the telegram to American  
Consul General at Shanghai.

No. 17.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, April 5th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the  
Department's cablegram yesterday as follows:

"American Consul,  
Canton.

Attorney general states your refusal license company justified pending proof compliance with laws; instructions follow.

(Signed). Peirce."

Immediately upon receipt of this cablegram, I wrote the American Commerical Company's Manager here, that he must cease transacting any business whatsoever, pending the production of proof to this office, that his Company had complied with the laws of the District of Columbia regarding corporations.

The Manager has enquired "Does your notification mean that we shall not receive money from our contract holders", to which I have replied, that the Company cannot receive any money from the policy holders; but to protect the Chinese contract holders from possible further loss and also to give the Company another chance to show good faith, I have advised the Manager to issue to the contract holders a notice that the time for payment of this weeks premium will be extended until the Company has produced the necessary proofs required by this Consulate General.

Although Mr. Cheshire and myself have repeatedly asked the representatives of this Company to prove their legal status, their replies have invariably been evasive. There is no question but that this Company is a bogus concern, doing an illegitimate business, as even the contracts made are impossible of honest fulfilment.

I have caused to be posted on the building occupied by the American Commerical Company the enclosed notice and taken possession of the books, archives, records of the Company here, as well as money on hand, amounting to about \$550.00 Mexican, for the benefit of policy holders.

After a cursory examination of the books of the Company, I find that their office and sub-agents here have collected about \$10,000.00 Mexican. Nearly all this money, I am informed by the local Manager, has been sent to the head office in Shanghai, controlled by a man named Edwards. I doubt very much if all of this \$10,000.00 can be recovered, but I have telegraphed the Consulate General at Shanghai, as per enclosure No.2, herewith.

I have notified the Viceroy of the action taken in this matter and shall also send similar advises to our Consuls General at Hong Kong and Shanghai. The Chinese officials and the respectable Americans doing business in this District have complained bitterly against the existence of such companies as the American Commerical Company in Canton and the false impression such companies create among the Chinese of the doubtful standing of all American concerns, and they are delighted that this and a few other irregular enterprises have been stopped.

Trusting my action in this matter will be approved,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*James F. Kay*  
American Consul General.

Enclosures:-  
Copy of Notice,  
Telegram to Shanghai.

**N O T I C E.**

The American Commercial Company having failed to produce satisfactory proof of this Consulate General, that said Company have complied with the laws of the United States of America, this Company have been ordered to stop transacting any business pending the production of said proofs.

SIGNED. JULIUS G. LAY.

Consul General of the United States of America.  
Acting Judicially.

Signed. T. E. GRIFFITH

Chairman,

Shameen Municipal council.

American Consulate General,

Canton, China, April 5th, 1905.

**T E L E G R A M.**

**American Consul,**

**Shanghai.**

**Department cables justified refusing license American Com-  
mercial Company pending proof compliance laws. Have stopped  
Company transacting business. This for your information.**

**Sd. Lay.**

**Canton, China, April 5th, 1905 .**

5

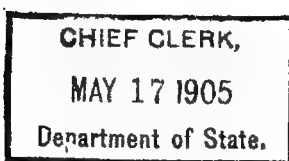
No. 18.



A M E R I C A N   C O N S U L A T E   G E N E R A L .

Canton, China, April 10th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,



to the Department of State.

*Recd by Jones  
May 19/05*

S U B J E C T .

Enclosing Marriage Certificate.

No. 18.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, April 10th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

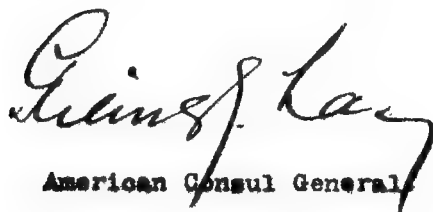
In compliance with paragraph 418 of the Consular Regulations, I enclose herewith, a certificate of the marriage in my presence at this Consulate General on the 7th instant of Lum Boek-sing of San Francisco to Wong Yung-u of Canton, by the Rev. Andrew Beattie of the American Presbyterian Church.

A similar certificate has been furnished each of the contracting parties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General

Enclosure:-

Marriage Certificate of Lum Boek-sing  
and Wong Yung-u.

Form No. 57.

# CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Consular Office of the United States at

CANTON, CHINA, April 7th 1905.

I, Julius G. Lee, Consul General of the United States

at CANTON, CHINA, do hereby certify that, on the 7th day of April

A. H. McEal American Consulate General in the city of CANTON, CHINA.

Lum Puck Ding aged 29 years, born in San Francisco,  
and now residing in CANTON, CHINA, and Wong Tung Yi,  
aged 19 years, born in CANTON, CHINA, and now residing in

CANTON, CHINA, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by  
Rev. Andrew Beattie who is authorized by the laws of American Presbyterian Church,  
to perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal  
of my office at CANTON, CHINA, this 14th day  
of April, A. D. 1905 and of the Independence of the  
United States the 129th.

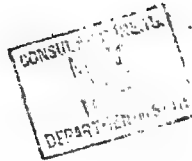


Julius G. Lee  
American Consul General.

Five one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.



19



No. 19.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, April 8th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

to the Department of State.  
CHIEF CLERK,  
MAY 17 1905  
Department of State.

S U B J E C T.

The Steam Launches "Sing On" and "Tsoi  
Din" of Mr. Trimmell, an American Citizen.

Abstract of Contents.

Giving details of these two launches.

Enclosing correspondence of Mr. Trimmell and  
myself.

Withdrawing the American flag of these two  
launches.

No. 19.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, April 8th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose copies of correspondence I have had with Mr. W. D. Trimmell, the alleged owner of two Steam Launches - "Sing On" and "Tsoi Din" - plying on the inland waters of the Province of Kwang Tung.

The question of the real ownership of these launches has been questioned ever since they commenced plying on the waters of Canton. It is presumed that the sale made in Hong Kong was in the regular way with the usual business formalities.

From information and reports made to Mr. Cheshire, led him to suspect that the launches were merely put in the name of Mr. Trimmell for the purpose of enabling them to fly the American flag and thus obtain the protection which the flag carries with it.

Some time in November last, the Engineer of the Customs Service notified Mr. Cheshire that the boiler of the launch "Tsoi Din" was in a very defective condition and that unless it was put in a proper state of repair, an explosion might at anytime happen. A survey was made by the Engineer of the I. M. Customs at the request of Mr. Cheshire, and a copy of the report made was transmitted by Mr. Cheshire to Mr. Trimmell at Hong Kong; but no notice was taken of the report and no reply was ever sent by Mr. Trimmell to Mr. Cheshire. This led Mr. Cheshire to regard Mr. Trimmell's silence with suspicion. He then made further inquiries about

- these -

these launches and was informed by some persons connected with shipping interests here, that the reports among the Chinese were that the launches were not the bona fide property of Mr. Trimmell; Mr. Cheshire tried to get written evidence as to these facts direct from the Chinese but without success; - the Chinese declaring that they knew nothing about the real ownership of the launches, - they were supposed to be American.

As a result of the representations made to me by the Engineer of the Customs some time ago, I requested that the launches be detained by Customs until their boilers were again inspected and put in a proper state of repair - as recommended by the Engineer-in-Chief of the Chinese Customs Service.

This caused considerable consternation among those who had chartered the launch "Sing On", and finally the charterers and Engineer of the launch - a Chinaman - appeared before me at this office. I questioned them very closely about the ownership of the launch. The charterers - a Chinese and a half-cast Philippine - appeared to know nothing about the ownership further than they had chartered the launch from the Engineer. The Engineer of the launch first told me that he was part owner, and that the firm "Kung Lee" was the other owner. "Kung Lee" is the Chinese name of M. J. Connell & Co. at Hong Kong. Mr. Trimmell is in this firm. This I did not believe as the launches were transferred to the name of Mr. Trimmell. I cautioned the Engineer that he must tell the truth, and he then frankly admitted that he was instructed to say that he was part owner with the "Kung Lee" firm, but in reality, the actual owner of the launches was Tang Lap Ting, the Chinaman who transferred the vessels to Mr. Trimmell's name.

- Mr. Cheshire -

Mr. Cheshire questioned the Engineer in Chinese, and he confirmed the statement he made to me. I enclose translation of his statement in writing.

I am firmly convinced that the transfer of these launches which were made in Hong Kong, and the bill of sale recorded in the Consulate General at Hong Kong, was for the sole purpose of placing them under the protection of the American flag, Mr. Trimmell's statement to the contrary notwithstanding.

I may inform the Department that there are to-day over forty launches plying on the Canton waters under the British flag, which are practically owned by Chinese. There are a considerable number under the French flag. I understand that the British Consul, in particular, is unable to do anything in the matter, as all the business formalities have been complied with and it is difficult to prove perjury.

I understand that Mr. Trimmell's financial position renders him wholly incapable of buying these launches, which are worth about \$20,000; While I cannot prove the assertion, it is commonly reported that Mr. Trimmell, like some British and Frenchmen here, receives a monthly compensation for the use of his name.

Had this transaction been bona fide in the minds of the Chinese, I am convinced that unfavorable reports would not have been circulated by them, regarding the transactions in question.

I may also mention that the steam launch "Sing On" was chartered to the Chinaman and half-cast Filipino referred to above by the Engineer of the launch.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Frederick L. Lay*  
American Consul General

No. 81.

U. S. Consular Service,

Canton, China, March 30th, 1905.

W. D. Trimmell, Esquire,

C/- Messrs M. J. Connell & Co.,

7, Beaconsfield Arcade,

Hong Kong.

Dear Sir:

I have to inform you that having been furnished with satisfactory evidence to convince me that you are not the bona fide owner of the steam launches "Sing On" and "Tsoi Din", I have requested the Commissioner of Customs at this port not to allow these launches to fly the American flag in the waters of my jurisdiction.

Respectfully yours,

Sd. JULIUS G. LAY.

American Consul general.

Hong Kong, China, April 5th, 1905.

The American Consul General,  
Canton, China.

Dear Sir:

I have for acknowledgement your letter of March 30th, in which you inform me that you have requested the Commissioner of Customs to refuse to allow the launches "Sing On" and "Tsoi Din" to fly the American flag in the waters of your jurisdiction.

I beg to inform you that however satisfactory and convincing the evidence you claim to have as to my not owning said launches it is nevertheless in error.

I have filed with the Consulate General of Hong Kong deeds of conveyance showing the proper transfer of both launches.

You will understand that as local manager of the firm of M. J. Connell which is wholly American, and on account of myself, that the launches in question are held in my own name, however, I admit that the firm of M. J. Connell does have an interest in same.

However this can have absolutely nothing to do with our right to fly the American flag as my firm as well as every one connected with the same, including myself, are American citizens.

I certainly have no desire on the part of myself or that of my firm to ask any favor of any representative of my Government here or elsewhere, that is not consistent with my rights as an American citizen, however, I want to assure you that I shall not be timid in demanding those rights to which I am entitled.

Candidly I consider your action not only hasty but exceedingly arbitrary.

I am laying the matter before our representative in this city, and presume that the same will be taken up with you later on.

I am further enclosing you herewith check for \$69.44 to cover survey fees of Mr. G. W. Appleby Tael 50.00.

Kindly receipt and return same to me.

Please note that "Kung Lee" is the Chinese Hong name for Connell.

Very respectfully,

M. J. Connell

P. P. W. D. Trimmell.

No. 90.

U. S. Consular Service.

Canton, China, April 7th, 1905.

W. D. Trimmell, Esquire,

&c.      &c.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, I beg to inform you that I have no reason to alter my decision with regard to the launches. If you wish to complain against my action you should do so to the Department of State at Washington .

I have forwarded your check for \$69.44 to Mr. Appleby.

Respectfully yours,

Sd. JULIUS G. LAY.

American Consul General.



STATEMENT OF CHAN LUK, ENGINEER OF THE "SING ON" LAUNCH.

-----

The "Sing On" launch is owned by Mr. Tang Lap Ting, a chinaman, and Mr. Trinnell, Manager of the "Kung Lee" Firm, is his Agent. I am in a position to know that the said launch is really Chinese owned property.

I make this statement as evidence.

Sd. CHAN LUK,

Engineer of "Sing ON"

Canton, China, March 30th, 1905.



No. 20.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, April 15th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

to the Department of State.

S U B J E C T.

*Added by former  
toed re numbering  
Mar 19/05*

The Accounts of this Consulate General  
for the fraction quarter ending March  
31st, 1905.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing Statement of General Account with  
Certificate.

*To Auditor*

- ✓ " Contingent Expenses Account with Vouchers.
- ✓ " Interpreter's Salary Account.
- ✓ " Clerks' Salary Account.
- " Notarial and Unofficial Fees.

No. 20.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, April 15th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

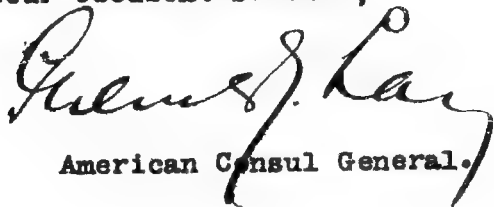
I have the honor to enclose, herewith, the accounts of this Consulate General for the fraction quarter ending March 31st, 1905, as per subjoined list of enclosures.

I have drawn this day on the Secretary of Treasury on account of residue of salary; for \$168.57, on the Secretary of State for Contingent Expenses for \$546.13; for Interpreter's salary for \$127.79; and for the Clerks' salaries for \$127.79.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

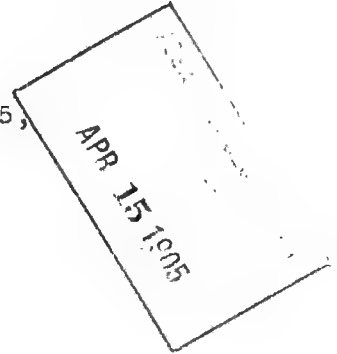
  
American Consul General.

Enclosures:-

- ✓ 1. Statement of General Account with certificate, *1. and.*
- ✓ 2. Contingent Expenses Account with Vouchers,
- ✓ 3. Interpreter's Salary Account,
- ✓ 4. Clerks' Salary Account,
- 5. Notarial and Unofficial Fees.

Q  
TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER. ( )

From CANTON,  
Received April 16, 1905,  
11:35 p. m.



Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Shippers claim reported valuation Hongkong dollar forty-nine eight custom duties serious injustice inasmuch as Mexico change gold basis does not influence value of exported coins in circulation here. If information correct how valuation determined and if permanent.

L A Y.

C.C's Office, April 17, 1905. 9:30 a. m.

*MSA*

No. 21.

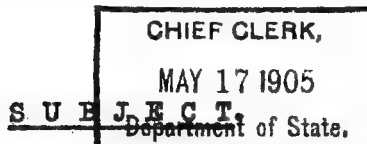


A M E R I C A N   C O N S U L A T E   G E N E R A L .

Canton, China, April 17th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

to the Department of State.



Acknowledge receipt of the Department's  
unnumbered despatch of February 18th,  
1905, addressed to Mr. Cheshire.

*File*

Abstract of Contents.

Expressing the appreciation of Mr. Cheshire to  
the Department's satisfaction, for his releasing  
the shipment of yarn of Messrs Chas E. Richardson  
& Co.

No. 21.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, April 17th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

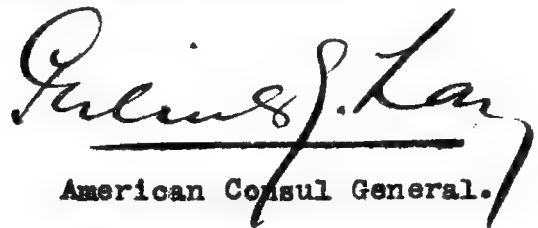
I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's unnumbered instructions of February 18th, 1905, addressed to Mr. Cheshire in which the Department expresses satisfaction at the results of Mr. Cheshire's efforts to secure the release of a shipment of yarn belonging to Messrs Chas E. Richardson & Co.

Mr. Cheshire has requested me to express to the Department his appreciation of the Department's satisfaction of his efforts in this matter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

*222*  
No. 22.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, April 17th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

to the Department of State  
CHIEF CLERK,  
MAY 17 1905  
Department of State  
SUBJECT.

*To Mr. Lay  
May 18/05*

Confirming cablegram of date April 16th,  
1905.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing the letter from Mr. C. Lafrantz, Chairman,  
Canton Chamber of Commerce, regarding the local or  
Hong Kong Dollar is to be considered for Customs  
purposes as equal to 49.8 cents Gold, &c. &c. &c.

*17 to  
12/1  
6*

No.22.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, April 17th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm cablegram sent to the  
Department of State as follows:

"Secstate,

Washington.

Shippers claim reported valuation Hong Kong Dollar 49.8 custom  
duties serious injustice inasmuch as Mexico change gold basis  
does not influence value of exported coins in circulation here  
if information correct how valuation determined and if perman-  
ent.

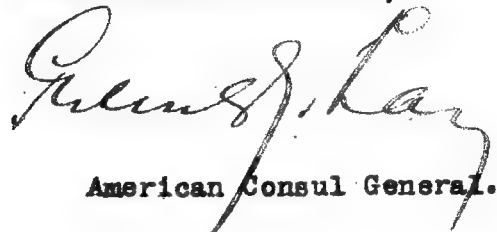
Signed. LAY."

This cable was sent in view of the representations made  
to me by the Chairman of the Canton Chamber of Commerce, set  
forth in the enclosed letter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

Enclosure:-

Letter from C. Lafrentz, Chairman, Canton Chamber of Commerce.  
dated April 15th, 1905.



Canton, China, April 15th, 1905.

To

The Consul-General for the United States,  
Canton.

Sir:

Telegraphic information has been received here to the effect that the United States Treasury Department intends, on the 1st May, to fix the value for Customs purposes of the Hong Kong and local currency at the equivalent of the Mexican Dollar in Mexico.

This Chamber begs to point out, that the fact that the Mexican Government has placed its currency on a Gold basis does not influence the value of its exported coins which enter largely into circulation out here. These coins are accepted only as so much weight of Silver of known fineness and are subject as hitherto to fluctuations in value with every variation in the price of Silver.

The effect of fixing the value of the local or Hong Kong Dollar so much over its intrinsic worth will be to seriously hinder the business of this port with the United States.

This Chamber will be glad to learn and hopes you may be willing to inform it:

1. Whether the information received is correct.
2. Whether the value of the local or Hong Kong dollar is to be considered for Customs purposes as equal to 49.8 cents Gold.
3. Whether this valuation is to be a permanent one.
4. How the valuation is arrived at.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
Signed. C. LAFRENTZ,  
Chairman, Canton Chamber of Commerce.



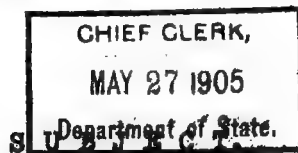
*WSP*  
*bis*  
No. 22.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, April 20th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay

to the Department of State.



*file*

Requesting for the attached list of  
law books for this Consulate General.

Abstract of Contents.

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Enclosing a list of books requested.

Also enclosing besides list furnished by our Consulate  
General at Shanghai.

Also Giving the list of works on law now stationed at this  
Consulate General.

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No. 22 *has*

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, April 20th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request that this Consulate General be furnished as soon as possible with the law books mentioned in the attached list.

This list comprises a very large number of volumes, but as long as a consular officer has judicial functions to perform at Canton, he cannot render an intelligent decision without these necessary legal authorities.

A hearing was held yesterday before this Consular Court, involving many technical legal points and I was obliged to borrow law books from our Consulate General at Hong Kong and elsewhere.

While there has not been much Consular Court work here in the past, the completion of the Canton-Hankow Railway and the rapid extension of American enterprises in this district, will increase the judicial functions at this office and the law books I have requested, with such others as have been found useful and furnished the Shanghai office, will be indispensable here.

I beg to enclose a list of the few law books at this Consulate General, in order that the Department may realize how difficult it is to intelligently perform my judicial duties at this office at present.

I have asked our Consul General at Shanghai to send the Department direct a list of law books at that office.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*James H. K...*  
American Consul General.

**Law Books Requested.**

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**American and English Encyclopedia of Law.**

**Federal Reporter.**

**Supreme Court Decisions.**

Besides list furnished by our Consulate General at  
Shanghai.

List of works on law now at this Office.

---

1. Revised Statutes D. C. 1873-74.

2. " " Vol. 3rd, Part 1, 11.

" " 25 vols.

✓ 4. Kent's Commentaries.

2 Abbot on Shipping.

2 Russell on Crimes.

1 Chitty on Contracts.

1 " " Bills.

1 Story " "

1 " " Contracts.

1 Synoptical Index to Law.

1 Miscellaneous.

1 Sergeant's Constitutional.

1 Wharton International Law Digest with appendix to second edition

1 Pelsen's Law of Nation.

1 Collyer on Partnership.

2 Wharten's Elements of International Law.

1 Dunlap's book of forms.

1 Smith on Contract.

· Lewis's Blackstone's Commentaries.  
✓ Kent's Commentaries.  
· Parsons on Contracts (last edition).  
· Bishop's Criminal Law.  
· Bishop's Criminal Procedure.  
· Webb's Pollock on Torts.  
· Byles on Bills.  
· Williams on Executors.  
· Benjamin on Sales.  
· Greenleaf on Evidence.  
· Hughes on Admiralty.  
· Bishop on Marriage, Divorce and Separation.  
· Morawetz on Corporations.  
· Adams on Equity.  
· Stephen on Pleading.  
· Shipman on Equity Pleading.  
· Bouvier's Law Dictionary.  
· Dunlap's Forms.

Assistant Solicitor,  
JUN 5 1865.

Dear Mr. Pence:

Here is the  
list I would sug-  
gest for Canton.

The <sup>U.S.</sup> Dept. can furnish  
the Revised statutes  
& Supplements, I h-  
ave - FJ

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*not*

No. 24.

*June*

A M E R I C A N   C O N S U L A T E   G E N E R A L .

Canton, China, April 29th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

To the Department of State.

*Ans by wire June 7/05*  
*Ans June 9/05*

S U B J E C T .

Drowning of the Compradore of  
S. S. "Kansu"

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ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Enclosing a literal translation of an  
published in a Canton Chinese newspaper.

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No. 24.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, April 20th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a copy of a very bad literal translation of an article published in a Canton Chinese newspaper (just as it was received) regarding the drowned<sup>ing</sup> of a Chinaman last year, referred to in Mr. Cheshire's despatches Nos. 447 and 453, of the 7th and 20th October, 1904, respectively.

Mr. Cheshire in the last despatch gave the Department an idea of the feeling existing among Chinese and foreigners in Canton with respect to this unfortunate incident.

The family of the drowned Chinaman believing, possibly as a result of the Court of Enquiry, composed of Mr. Cheshire and three Chinese officials, that they would receive an indemnity, come to this office frequently. As I have not heard from the Department what action the Navy Department has taken in the matter, I have been obliged to tell the widow of the deceased Chinaman that I am awaiting news from Washington. While I do not anticipate any trouble at present, if the relatives and friends of the deceased should be told by me that they could not expect any indemnity from our Government, I have not the least doubt that an attempt at revenge might be made.

I am of the opinion that if our Government could see its way to pay the widow of the drowned man \$3,000 Mexican or about \$1,500 gold, it would have a most beneficial effect

- not -



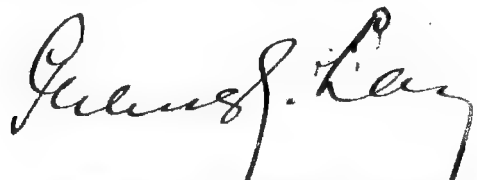
not only towards preventing a disturbance among the Chinese and Americans here, but in settling cases of a similar nature with the Chinese officials whenever a question of attack by Chinese on Americans arises between this Consulate and the officials. The officials claim that on several occasions China has paid indemnity promptly in cash where the evidence was not nearly so conclusive.

I regret to state that this incident has been the subject of much unfavorable comment among foreigners on this island who even went so far not long ago as to suggest taking up a subscription to pay the widow who is of course, encouraged by these opinionsexpressed publicly by foreigners.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. H. Lay", written in dark ink.

American Consul General.

Enclosure:-

Translation of a Chinese newspaper.

A LECTURE ON THE MURDER CASE OF SHAMKEEN.

By "Lung Shiang Um Chu",  
a literate.

---

(DROWNING OF COMPRADORE S.S. "KANSU").

---

Let me take a case of a foreigner or foreigners killed by a Chinaman or Chinamen and compare it with this one.

In the case of a Chinaman or Chinamen killed by a foreigner or foreigners, it does not mind whether the act was intentional or not, the murders are generally executed for the crime, and the local authorities of the place where the crime was committed are dismissed from the service or degraded in rank, according to the degree of responsibility or for failure in giving due protection.

The claims of the foreign Government on behalf of the victims are rigid and severe, and our Chinese Government is always compelled to consider the wrong-doing of her subject or subjects and the payment of compensation for life or lives lost; also order the people of the place where the murder occurred to pay a certain amount of money as compensation for the family of the victims.

Why do foreign Governments act in cases of a foreigner or foreigners who are killed without moral right or legal authority in the Chinese territory, so promptly and insist upon our Chinese Government taking action without delay? and will not let her (foreign Government) subject or subjects lose anything at all? And why do not our Chinese Government act in cases of a foreigner or foreigners who killed a Chinaman or Chinamen without moral right or legal authority in the same manner?

The reason is that China is weak and does not know how to make herself strong and powerful and secure the rights she is entitled to. Therefore when there is any difficult mixed case, our officials are

- scared -

scared or overawed by the foreigners and they avail themselves to demand something more than what they ought to demand.

In fact, the degree of education of our Chinese people is poor and may be there has been some cases of maltreating foreigners by us, but the Chinese authorities act in such cases generally in a reasonable way, and one may tell all about it to the God without any feeling of shame at all. But to-day (recently) a Chinaman was murdered by Americans and the American Authorities act on this case not with the same human feelings and reason in comparison to what Chinese has done for Americans; it is really unfair!

Let their people (Americans) consider this murder case, and think of it. Suppose to-day (recently) Ho Tsoi Yin took a walk on Shameen or Chinese territory with two companions and they met and threw one of the American sailors (the American sailors, who committed this terrible crime) into the river by force and he was drowned. Would our Chinese authorities dare to act on the case, as if they have not heard anything of it? Could your American people be so quiet or silent and be willing to wait (like our Chinese people do?) I am sure that an important mixed case would be the result between the Government of the United States and China, and every effort made to try and punish the murderers; to dismiss authorities (of the place where the trouble was occurred); to pay compensation and expiate the wrong-doing of her subjects and thus keep the authorities of Peking and Kwong Tung very busy.

Every living person in the world, is a child of God; and whose life is dear. How is it that only the Chinese people are so unworthy of anything and any one may be killed or murdered, according to his or their wish i.e. of foreigners.

Although the case of Ho Tsoi Yin is small, yet I do not know how many thousands and thousands other cases there are besides this one.

- In the case of killing-

In the case of killing (Ho Tsoi Yin) if no action is taken and no search made for the murderers according to the laws of the civilized nations, then there may be many thousands of similar cases of foreigners committing murder, as they please. And if China dare not to do anything to prevent this, then the people of all nations may do the same thing, and commit the uncivilized or cruel act of murdering Chinese people simply as they please. Such being the case there will be nothing pleasant or peaceful for the lives of our Chinese people to enjoy at all.

Not only that one wave has not been over and another wave comes up; this case has not been settled and other cases break out: Just like the Russian Government massacre of the Jews; the British Government treating Indians with disdain and different nations maltreat the negroes. These stories are of recent date; are you [Chinese people] not disheartened?

If the case of to-day (Ho Tsoi Yin) can be laid aside and nothing done to secure prompt action, then we will be like the Jews, Indians or negroes whom foreigners maltreat as if there is no sun and heaven (Chinese common saying for black days, dark world or something worst), and we are still willing to put up with and treatment without protest.

I trust that our Chinese people will not let themselves be treated like Jews, Indians or Negroes.

More there are several case of foreigners who have murdered Chinamen within this year. Foreigners seem to have in mind that they can treat our people like they treat Jews, Indians or Negroes, and China seems to be sinking down to the position of the Jews, Indians or Negroes. This case of Chinese people maltreated or murder by foreigners) must not be allowed to continue like common expressions used in official endorsements or documents.

Every authority ought to be strenuously employed by the Chinese to assist the Government in demanding from the American people (authorities)-

authorities) rigid action on the case and see that the sailors (who committed the crime) are punished: this will save unmeasurable trouble in the future.

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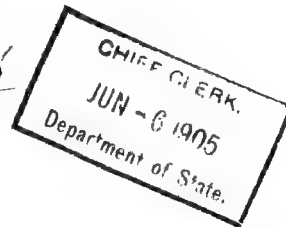
CONSULS REPORT  
JUL 10  
1905  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE



Canton, China April 29th, 1905.

To the Department of State.

To the Department



S U B J E C T .

## ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Giving details of difficult for  
a young man to live on the Island  
with such a small allowance of  
\$1000. &c.

No. 25.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, April 29th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to the Department's unnumbered instructions of the 9th November last, enclosing a copy of a letter from Honorable Charles L. Dick, United States Senator from Ohio, recommending the appointment of Mr. James J. McBride as Marshal of the Consular Court at Canton, I have the honor to state that I am waiting to receive all the letters of recommendation from a number of applicants for the position, showing their fitness for the position, before recommending a person for the position.

In this connection I beg to inform the Department that it is very difficult for a young American gentleman to live on this island on the salary of \$1,000 allowed a Marshal here, and there is so little Consular Court work that the Marshal's fees would not sufficiently augment his salary for him to live decently without private means.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

*msd*  
No. 26.

*File*

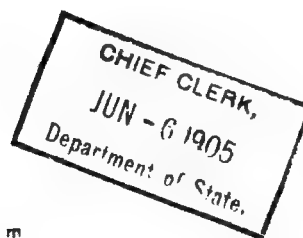


A M E R I C A N   C O N S U L A T E   G E N E R A L .

Canton, China, April 29th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

To the Department of State.



S U B J E C T .

Acknowledge receipt of Department's  
cablegram on the 19th instant.



No. 26.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, April 29th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's cablegram on the 19th instant as follows:-

"American Consul,  
Canton.

Duties on imports from China invoiced in Mexican Dollar computed in bullion value as heretofore; value quarter beginning April first, forty seven seven.

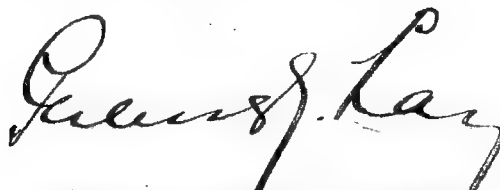
Signed. Adeo. "

I have transmitted a copy of this cablegram to the Chairman of the Canton Chamber of Commerce, at whose instance my cable to the Department confirmed in despatch No.22, of April 17th, 1905, was sent.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul general.

*msd*  
No. 27.

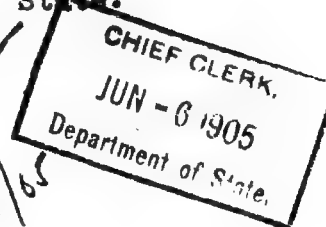


A M E R I C A N   C O N S U L A T E   G E N E R A L .

Canton, China, April 30th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

To the Department of State.



*Ans by [unclear]  
June 4/05*

*in regard to the American Commercial Co.*

S U B J E C T .

re the Judgement of the  
American Commercial Co.

No. 27.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, April 30th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No.17, of April 5th, 1905, reporting the seizure of the property of the American Commercial Company, I have now to report my subsequent action in this case.

Upon petition of several of the policy or contract holders for recovery of premiums paid this Company and that they were doing an illegitimate business, I caused to be attached all the money and property in the possession of the local representatives of the Company.

On the 17th instant, the American Commercial Company failing to be represented at this Consular Court at the trial of this case, judgement was rendered against the Company by default for the sum of \$16,795.00 Mexican and costs.

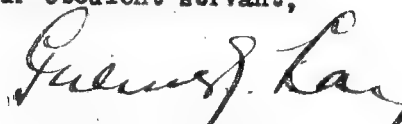
From the sale of property attached here and cash found in the safe there has been recovered \$1,500.00 and I have sent a copy of my judgement in this case to our Consul General at Shanghai, in order that he may, if possible, recover something from the Manager of the Company Edward Edwards, who is also one of the incorporators.

From examination of the books of the Company, I find that its office here has collected from the Chinese about \$16,000.00

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General

*MSD*

No. 28.



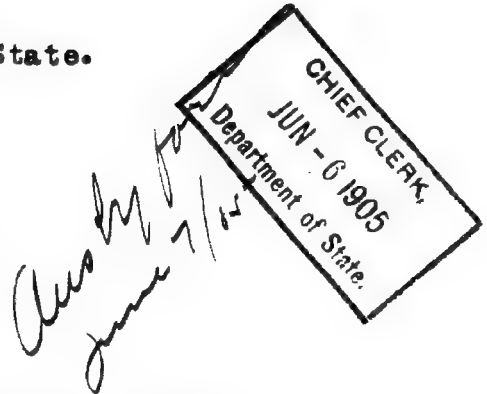
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, May 3rd, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

to the Department of State.

SUBJECT.



Judgement of Canton-HongKong Ice & Cold  
Storage Company, Limited, versus The  
Philippine Transportation and Construc-  
tion Company.

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Abstract of Contents.

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No. 28.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, May 3rd, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the Department, judgement rendered by this Consular Court in a suit brought originally by The Canton-Hong Kong Ice and Cold Storage Company, et al, Plaintiffs, against the Philippine Transportation and Construction Company, Defendants for \$11,359.25.

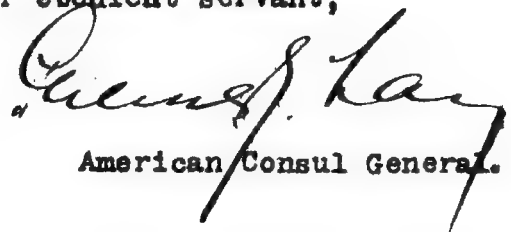
Judgement was rendered by my predecessor Mr. McWade in favor of the plaintiffs for the amount claimed as reported in Mr. McWade's despatch No.439, of September 26th, 1904.

Upon petition of the defendants Mr. Cheshire granted a new trial with the concurrence of the Minister, and at the trial before me a compromise was effected between the litigants as shown in the judgement enclosed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

Enclosure:-

Copy of judgement.

IN THE COURT OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, April 19th, 1905.

Between The Philippine Transportation and  
Construction Company..... Plaintiffs.

and

The Canton-Hong Kong Ice Cold Storage  
Company Limited et al..... Defendants.

J U D G E M E N T.

This action coming on for trial on the 19th day of April, 1905, Before the Honorable Julius G. Lay, American Consul General, Dr. O. F. Wisner and Rev. R. E. Chambers, Associates.

The Canton-Hong Kong Ice Cold Storage Company Limited appearing by H. G. C. Bailey of Messrs Johnson, Stokes and Master, Solicitors and C. E. Wheeler of the Philippine Transportation and Construction Company appearing by C. H. Marple, Solicitor, G. H. Fuller, not having appeared and judgement therebby given against him in default.

It is ordered that Lighter No.7, be awarded to and delivered to the Canton-Hong Kong Ice and Cold Storage Company Limited, in full satisfaction and settlement of any claims and actions against The Philippine Transportation and Construction Company or any of its property; Lighter No.14, to be awarded and delivered to The Philippine Transportation and Construction Company in full satisfaction and settlement of any claims or actions against The Canton-Hong Kong Ice & Cold Storage Company Limited, The Philippine Transportation and Construction Company and The Canton-Hong Kong Ice & Cold Storage Company Limited to pay their own costs and the costs of this Consular

- Court -

Court to be paid equally by each Company.

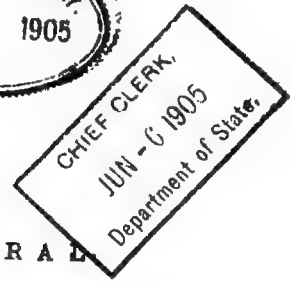
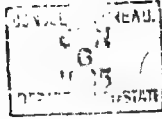
Sd. Julius G. Lay

Consul General of the United States of America.

Assented to,

Sd R. E. Chambers	}	
.....	}	Associates.
Sd. O. F. Wisner	}	
.....	}	
	}	
	}	

*msd*  
No. 29.



*File* AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

Canton, China, May 3rd, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

to the Department of State.

*Up Com. & Labor*  
*ans*

ACKNOWLEDGED

JUN 8 1905

BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS

S U B J E C T .

Transmitting answers to Department's

circular of February 24th, 1905, in

Duplicate.

Abstract of Contents.



No. 29.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, May 3rd, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

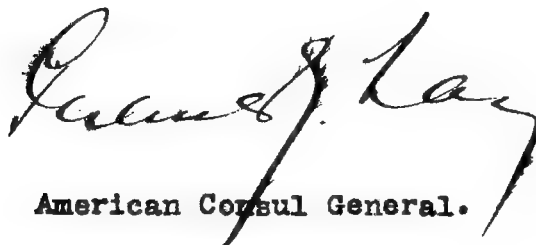
Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, replies  
to Department's circular of February 24th, 1905, on insur-  
ance in Foreign Countries in duplicate.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

Enclosure:-

Replies to circular of February 24th, 1905.

Replies to Department of State's Circular  
of February 24th, 1905.

1. Yes, two Companies. One, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States does not native business.
2. The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.  
The China Mutual Life Insurance Company of Shanghai, N. China
3. No, there are however a number of trade guilds and societies which give its members some of the most important benefits afforded by insurance.
4. The feeling towards American Companies is better than towards others. The Chinese have more faith in American Companies.
5. No. )
6. No. ) The Chinese Government does not interfere in any man-
7. None. ) ner with foreign Companies, of any kind.
8. None. )
9. The New York Life Insurance Company issue copies (in Chinese) of their Annual Statement as filed with the Insurance Department of New York. This action is quite voluntary. Some of the other Companies publish their annual statements.
10. None.
11. No.
12. No regulations.
13. There is a very large business done by foreign Marine and Fire Insurance Companies. The premium rate is 35 per 1,000 for risks in the Native City and Districts.
14. No requirements, or laws dealing specially with Insurance. European and American laws are applied.
15. No taxes or fees are paid to the Chinese Government.
16. See above.

17. About 650-700 Life Insurance Policies in force in Canton and Districts. Amount of risks about \$2,000, 000 Hong Kong Currency.

18. Yes, tropical and semi-tropical rates are charged. Europeans or Americans taking out policies in these countries are charged the same premium as the natives. On change of residence to a country where a cheaper premium is in force, the insured pays the cheaper rate.

Rate in the U. S.		Semi-tropical rate		Tropical rate.	
Age 21.	19.62	Age 15-25	26.68	Age 15-25	31.86
" 30.	24.38	" 30	29.93	" 30	35.48
" 40.	33.01	" 40	39.64	" 40	46.26
" 50.	48.48	" 50	57.04	" 50	65.60

19. No, none in China.

20. No, not known in China.

21. No, none in China.

*W.S.*  
No. 30.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L .

Canton, China, May 5th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

To the Department of State.

*Ans June 9/05*

S U B J E C T .

Enclosing translation of a  
communication received from  
Viceroy of Two Kwangs.

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No. 30.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, May 5th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, translation of a communication received from the Viceroy of the Provinces of the Two Kwangs, urging the payment of an indemnity to the family of a Chinaman drowned in the river here last year.

This question has been fully reported upon by Mr. Cheshire in his despatches Nos. 447 and 453, of the 7th and 20th October, 1904, respectively, and by me in despatch No. 24 of 20th April, 1905, and also to the Legation at Peking.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

Enclosure:- Translation of a communication  
received from the Viceroy of Two Kwangs.

No. 41.

His Excellency Tsen, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs,  
to Hon. Julius G. Lay,  
American Consul General,  
Canton, China.

Sir:-

In the matter of the death by drowning of Ho Tsoi Yen, Assistant Compradore of the S. S. "Kansuh" which act was caused by some American sailors throwing him into the creek (off Shameen), some time ago I deputed officers, who with the former Consul General (Mr. Cheshire) held a joint enquiry into the case and in the decision arrived at it was recommended that the Government of the U. S. be asked to indemnify the family of the deceased; also that continued efforts should be made to ascertain if possible the real culprits, who in the event of their being found, and their guilt established, should be dealt with as provided by the laws of their country (the United States)

The above decision was signed by the members of the Court of Inquiry as evidence.

At various times I telegraphed the Wai Wu Pu (Chinese Department of Foreign Affairs) in regard to this matter and received replies to effect that the question had been submitted the American Minister, who promised to bring it to the notice of his Government. This is all a matter of record.

Now I beg to state that a long time has elapsed and the real culprits have not been found out; neither has anything been done in the matter of providing for an indemnity (for the deceased relatives).

The family of the deceased and the Gentry and Merchants of Canton have repeatedly petitioned me about the arrest of the guilty and the payment of indemnity, as decided by the Court of Enquiry, but nothing has been settled or arranged, and their request was very strong and urgent.

I beg to observe that if some plan of meeting the case

is not devised without farther delay, it is to be feared that the feelings of the people may become more and more aroused, and most probably another trouble may arise, which may impair the friendly relations existing between the two Governments.

I know and have respect for the honest and straightforward way Your Honor deals with questions that arise and I therefore have the honor to request that acting on the decision rendered by the Court of Enquiry, you will be good enough to lay this matter before His Excellency the United States Minister at Peking requesting him to bring it to the notice of your Government asking that an indemnity be paid to the family of the deceased, and at the same time every effort be made to ascertain who the real culprits are and have them punished - thus complying with the stipulations of Treaty and maintaining friendly relations between our respective countries.

Dated Canton April 2nd, 1905.

✓  
.32.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, May 17th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

to the Department of State.

S U B J E C T .

Acknowledge receipt of Department's instructions No.2, of April 3rd, 1905. re  
The American Commercial Company of Canton.

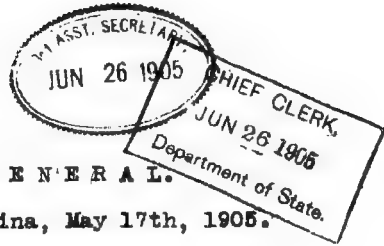
Abstract of Contents.

Reporting that in despatch No.17, of April 5th, 1905,  
contains all the details of this Company.



No. 32.

*Long*



AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, May 17th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions No.2, of April 3rd, 1905, referring to despatch from this office No.498, of February 9th, 1905, and my telegram of March 24th, 1905, in regard to the American Commercial Company, and also a letter from the Acting Attorney General on the subject enclosed therein.

I respectfully beg to state that I do not understand what the Acting Attorney General means when he gives it as his opinion that "I will be justified in refusing to licence" such companies as the American Commercial Company unless it is shown to my entire satisfaction that such Company is engaged in a legitimate business. If it is meant that this office should refuse to register this Company, which Mr. Cheshire who was in charge here before my arrival has already done some months ago, I do not see how much could be accomplished to prevent bogus concerns, in places like Canton, from transacting a swindling business. Registration by American firms doing business here is not compulsory, and I have no authority to issue licences.

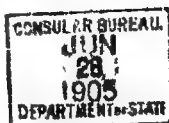
As I have already reported in despatch No. 17, of April 5th, 1905, I have, upon the petition of several policy holders in the American Commercial Company, attached this Company's property and cash found in its offices here and shall return it to the Chinese who have been swindled.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*William J. Long*  
American Consul General.



*mg.*  
No.33.

A M E R I C A N   C O N S U L A T E   G E N E R A L .

Canton, China, May 17th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

to the Department of State.

S U B J E C T .

Issuing a "Travel Certificate" to a  
Chinaman by name, Chan Yu Ching.

A B S T R A C T   O F   C O N T E N T S .

Requesting that the Department will forward the  
"travel Certificate" to Mr. Chan Yu Ching in Peru,  
after finding it is satisfactory.

*In Commercial  
with only 500 - June 28/05*  
*Answered  
July 11  
and certificate  
to Callao.*  
CHIEF CLERK  
JUN 26 1905  
Department of State  
*forwarded*

No. 33.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, May 17th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to state that the Viceroy for the Provinces of the Two Kwangs has requested me to issue a "Travel Certificate" to a wealthy Chinaman by name Chan Yu Ching, who desires to travel through the United States for pleasure. Mr. Ching left here a short time ago for Peru, but neglected to obtain a Travel Certificate before his departure.

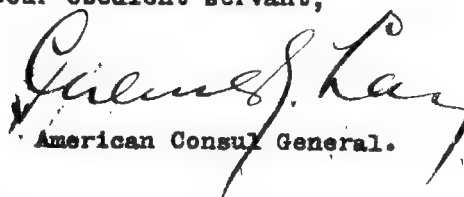
As I have been unable to ask Mr. Chan Yu Ching the customary questions, and otherwise comply with the Regulations of the Immigration Department, I do not feel justified in giving the enclosed certificate to the friend of Mr. Chan Yu Ching, who has applied for it on behalf of Mr. Ching, until the Immigration Bureau gives its opinion in this case.

If the Immigration Bureau decides that Mr. Chan Yu Ching is entitled to the enclosed certificate, I beg to request that the Department will forward same to him direct to Gah Bong Street (甲邦街) Lima, Peru, P. O. Box, No. 388. If on the other hand it is decided that this certificate is insufficient, please inform Mr. Ching what other documents are required to enable him to enter the United States as one of the exempt class of Chinese.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

Enclosure:- A Traveler's Certificate.



*Lee*



No.34.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, May 18th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

to the Department of State.

S U B J E C T.

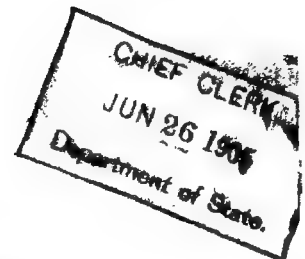
Acknowledge receipt of the following  
Circulars:-

Isthmian Canal Zone, dated March 26th, 1905.

Invoices of Food Products shipped to  
San Francisco and Pacific Coast  
Ports, dated March 21st, 1905.

Economy in Expenditures for Contingent  
Expenses, dated March 22nd, 1905.

Invoices for Philippine Islands, dated  
April 1st, 1905.



No. 34.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, May 18th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following circulars.

"Isthmian Canal Zone, dated March 16th, 1905.

Invoices of Food Products shipped to San Francisco  
and Pacific Coast Ports, dated March 21st, 1905.

Economy in Expenditures for Contingent Expenses,  
dated March 22nd, 1905.

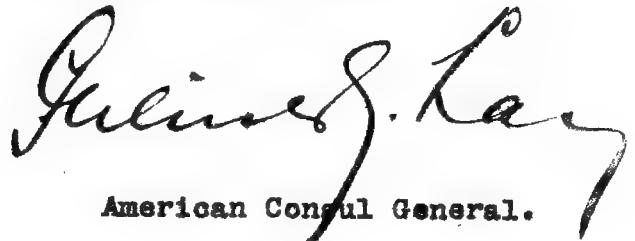
Invoices for Philippine Islands, dated April 1st,  
1905."

The instructions issued in these circulars will be  
complied with.

I have the honor to be,

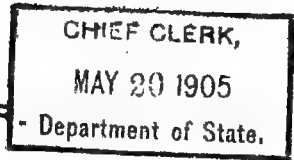
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

132.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER



*From* Canton,

May 20, 1905.

Received 10.24 A. M.

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

*Conf'd / just men 29/05*

A meeting of Chinese held yesterday (decided?) boycott American trade account exclusion treaty. Another meeting today and on 27th for the discussion means carry out decision.

Had an interview with Viceroy Secretary informally against hasty action Chinese merchants.

L A Y



*eciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office, 11.08 A. M.*

*Wing*

No. 35.



AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, May 20th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

to the Department of State.

SUBJECT.

*To C & L.  
June 17/05*



Visaing Chinese Teachers' certificates.

Abstract of Contents.

Visaing five Chinese teachers Certificates  
in favor of Chi Iu-ting, Ho Kwai-tak,  
Ho Tsz-yin, Siu U-tsz and a female  
Tam Sz-mu.

No. 35.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, May 20th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Leemis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report to the Department that I have visaed five certificates in favor of Chi Iu-ting, Ho Kwai-tak, Ho Tsz-yin, Siu U-tsz, four male Chinese teachers, and one Tam Sz-mu, a female Chinese teacher - all who sailed for Honolulu by the S. S. "Manchuria" leaving Hong Kong on the 16th instant.

I have examined them as well their securities and have satisfied myself that they are teachers belonging to exempt class, and entitled to enter the United States under the provisions of the Treaty.

Rev. E. W. Thwing, Superintendent of the Chinese Department of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, has vouched for the correctness of their statements to me and has given bonds filed in this office to the amount of \$500<sup>00</sup> each, for these teachers while they are sojourning in the United States, and certifies that he knows them personally, and that the facts stated in their examination by me are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

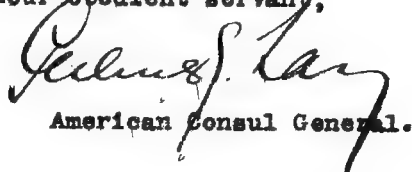
The family of Siu U-tsz consisting of a wife and six minor children will accompany him to Honolulu.

These certificates are numbered 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, respectively.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.



*long*

No. 36.



CONSULAR BUREAU  
NOTED

A M E R I C A N   C O N S U L A T E   G E N E R A L .

Canton, China, May 22nd, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

to the Department of State.

*Ans by form  
June 20/05*

S U B J E C T : 192°

Report of the Death of an American Citizen.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Enclosing Form No. 192, Report of the Death of  
an American Citizen.

No. 36.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, May 22nd, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, form No. 192,  
Report of the death of an American Citizen, Mrs. Mattie  
Hall Chambers, wife of Rev. R. E. Chambers, an American  
Missionary, who has resided in Canton a number of years.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.

Enclosure:-

Form No. 192, Report of the death of an American Citizen.

(FORM NO. 192.)

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Consular Service, U. S. A.,

May 20 1905.

Name: Mattie Hall Chambers

Native or naturalized: Native

Date of death: Tuesday, March 28, 1905.

Place of death: 144 Shamnoon, Canton, China

Cause of death: Septic Phlebitis

Disposition of remains: Interred in Baptist Cemetery, beyond East Gate of Canton

Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home:

Buried in China

Disposition of effects:

Husband has them

Address of family: 144 Shamnoon, Canton

Family notified: \_\_\_\_\_

Accompanied by relatives: Husband

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record

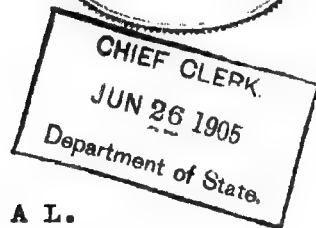
Book, pages Volume II, folio 324.

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

[SEAL.]

Quincy Lay  
Consul General of the United States.

*lens*  
No. 37.



AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, May 22nd, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

*1-2*  
*Ans June 27/05*

to the Department of State.

SUBJECT.

The drowning case of Shameen.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing Translation of a petition received  
from the wife of the deceased Compradore of the S. S.  
"Kansuh" which occurred last year.

No. 37.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, May 22nd, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 24, of the 20th ultimo,  
I now have the honor to transmit to the Department translation of a petition received from the wife of the deceased Chinaman drowned here last year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.

Enclosure:-

Petition as above.

Canton, China, May 17th, 1905.

To

Honorable J. G. Lay,  
American Consul General,  
Canton, China.

The humble petition of Ho Yuen Chun, 20 years of age, the son of the deceased "Ho Tsai Yen", Ho Chang Sze, 63 years of age, the mother of the said deceased, Ho Li Sze, Ho Wai An, Ho Ping Lum, and Ko Kam Sin, relatives of the same deceased.

Sheweth:-

That formerly the deceased "Ho Tsai Yen" was the Assistant Compradore of the British S. S. "Kansuh". That as he had always fulfilled his duties, the Manager of the firm which owns the said vessel trusted him very much. That his monthly wages was \$35<sup>00</sup> and together with extra earnings he used to make about \$70<sup>00</sup> a month, with which he supported his family.

That unfortunately the said deceased was thrown into the creek (off Shameen) and drowned without cause by certain American sailors on September 26th, 1904, which act caused your petitioners pain and sorrow.

That some time ago your petitioners petitioned the

- former -

former Consul General to grant an indemnity to be paid to the family of the deceased, and at the same time to ascertain who the culprits are and have them arrested. That the above request was granted by your Honor's predecessor; hence it was evident that he acted in this matter impartially and properly.

That unexpectedly your petitioners have waited for a long time and no indemnity has been paid to them so that they have no money for the burial of the deceased; this they deeply regret. That owing to the death of the deceased, your petitioners have absolutely no one to depend on for support and some times they have no food to eat. That your petitioners are crying with sorrow and are starving to death, and that if they are not indemnified without further delay, it will be harder for them to explain their sufferings.

That under the above circumstances, your petitioners are compelled to pray Your Honor to be kind enough to do them a special favor by paying them an indemnity at once, so that they may have the body of the deceased buried and that they may have something to live on, and your petitioners will feel very grateful.

Your petitioners beg further to request that this matter be immediately attended to by Your Honor.

P. S.

Your petitioners further have the honor to submit, for

- Your-

Your Honor's information, the following list of members of the said deceased family.

Ho Chang Sze, Mother of the deceased.

Ho Li Sze, Uncle's wife of the deceased.

Ho Chang Sze, wife of the deceased.

Ho Wai An, younger sister of the deceased.

Ho Kam Sin, Niece of the deceased.

Ho Ping Lum, Nephew of the deceased.



*100*  
No. 38.



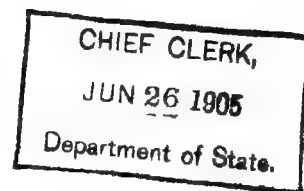
A M E R I C A N   C O N S U L A T E   G E N E R A L .

Canton, China, ~~May~~ 27th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

To the Department of State.

*J. C. G. L.,  
June 27/05*



S U B J E C T .

Visaing a Chinese certificate  
for one Yang Kang-Lau, who  
goes to the United States for  
the purpose of pleasure and  
travel.

---

No. 38.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, May 27th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to report that I have to-day visaed a Chinese certificate for one Yang Kang-Lau who goes to the United States for the purpose of pleasure and travel and also as a student to study our educational system. This case has been reported to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco and this certificate is numbered 10.

The Viceroy of the two Kwang Provinces requested me to visae the certificate of Yang Kang-Lau stating that this Chinaman is a graduate of a local college and that he goes to the United States for travel and observation.

As with every application for Chinese certificates I have investigated this case thoroughly and am convinced that Yang Kang-Lau belongs to the exempt class.

The Immigration Bureau will notice from their records very few certificates have been visaed by this office since my arrival here in February, inspite of the large number of applications for these certificates.

The great difficulty with the work at this office in connection with Chinese certificates is, in determining who are bona fide merchants of the exempt class.

Chinamen present certificates for my vise claiming to be merchants who in every case furnish the necessary bond for \$500.00. They almost all state that they deal in general merchandise and claim to have from one to ten thousand gold dollars invested in the business. In some cases the applicant is one of a number of partners.

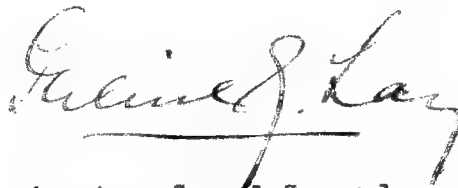
There is no way of verifying the statements of the applicant other than by the evidence of other Chinaman which is not worth much.

For the above mentioned reasons and because I suspect the majority of the so called merchants who apply for certificates are nothing more than small storekeepers, I am obliged to decline to visae but very few certificates.

In view of the difficulties above explained I respectfully request that the Bureau of Immigration send to this office copies of all the latest rules and regulations pertaining to the exclusion of Chinese as also copies of all Treasury Decisions, Attorney General's opinions and other matter relating to special cases in order that I may act intelligently in dealing with cases presented here.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "William J. Lay". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name of the signatory.

American Consul General.

*Hand*  
*S*

No. 39.



CONSULAR BUREAU.

ACKNOWLEDGE.



AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, May 26th, 1905.

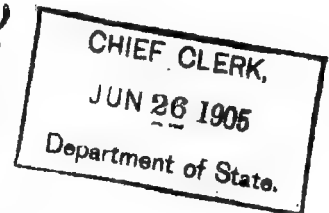
COPIES MADE.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

to the Department of State.

*Handwritten signature*  
*26/05*

S U B J E C T.



Confirming telegram of the 20th instant.

Abstract of Contents.

A meeting was held on the 19th instant, it was  
decided to boycott American trade, (Imports),  
on account of the Exclusion Treaty newly pro-  
posed.

No. 39.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, May 26th, 1905.

Hon: Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of the 20th instant, as follows:-

"Secstate,

Washington.

A meeting of Chinese held yesterday. It was decided boycott American trade account Exclusion Treaty. Another meeting to-day and on 27th for the discussion means carry out decision. Had an interview with Viceroy's Secretary informally against hasty action Chinese merchants.

Signed. Lay."

A meeting was convened here by the eight leading Benevolent Societies on the 20th instant, to consider what steps should be taken against the United States, in the event of the new Exclusion Treaty being enforced.

A few speeches were made by certain of the leading gentry here, and it was agreed to telegraph the Foreign Office at Peking, The Board of Trade, and the Chinese Minister at Washington, against signing the proposed new Treaty, and unless certain modifications were made, making the Treaty less restrictive measures would be taken to boycott American Trade, (Imports).

This movement on the part of the Chinese to try to coerce us into signing a less objectionable Treaty was started in Shanghai. The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce held meetings, similar to that held here, and telegraphed to the

- principal

principal cities in China urging them to act as they have done.

At a meeting held yesterday by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Canton, it was decided that as to the method to be adopted in the way of retaliation, this should be decided at the meeting to be held on the 27th instant.

At an informal interview I had last Saturday with the Viceroy's Secretary who called to see me, I pointed out the fallacy of the movement on foot to boycott American trade. The question was one of labor in the United States and no country in the world listened to the sentiments prevailing among the people where the question of labor was concerned, more than the Chinese Government. China must not forget that during the present crisis, the President and Secretary Hay have proved themselves the staunchest friends China had, and China could not afford to adopt measures of a retaliatory nature instituted by men who appear to suffer their minds to be misled by fallacies, which merely gratify the passion for the moment. It was a serious question to talk of boycotting American goods. While the matter was one that must be settled through diplomacy, still I thought it very unwise for the Chinese Merchants to hold meetings of the nature described, before the Treaty had been concluded, or even the proposed stipulations thereof were made known. Some of the comments in the native press, are, that the Chinese people could never possibly carry into effect a boycott of American trade.

I may observe that a great deal of opposition prevails among the Cantonese, who are more particularly interested in the Exclusion Treaty than other provincials.

I have telegraphed the Minister in the sense of my wire to the Department on the 20th instant.

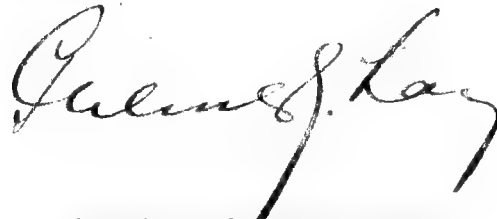
- I may add

I may add that the movement started in Shanghai was, with a view to coerce the merchants of twenty-one Treaty Ports to adopt similar measures.

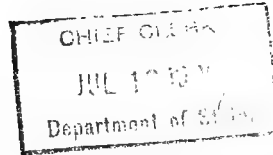
I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Pauline J. Lay". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

American Consul General.



*File*

No. 40.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, May 30th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

to the Department of State.

*27 May  
July 29/05-*

S U B J E C T.

Acknowledge receipt of Department's Circular of date January 17th, 1905.

Abstract of Contents.

Forwarding replies to the questions asked in the Department's Circular of January 17th last, regarding Canton as a port for visiting war vessels.



No. 40.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, May 30th, 1905.

Hon: Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

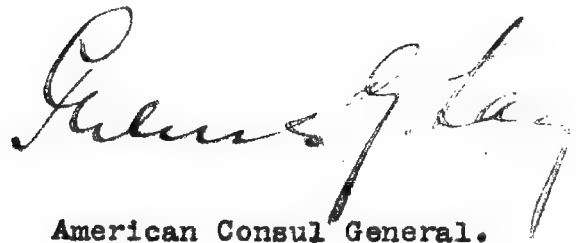
Sir:

As requested by the Department's Circular of  
January 17th last, I have the honor to transmit the en-  
closed replies to the questions asked in said circular,  
regarding Canton as a port for visiting war vessels.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

Enclosure:-

Replies to Circular of January 17th last in duplicate.

Replies to questions asked by Department's circular of January 17th, 1905, regarding Seaports and Regulations for visiting War Vessels.

-----

1. Canter.

2. No.

3. Viceroy and Governor, all officers should call on them first.

Chinese give 3 gun salutes, but the regular salutes are given to the Viceroy and Governor when they visit foreign men - of - war.

4. No restriction, except that the anchorage room is very limited.

5. Rule 23 of the Harbor Regulations prohibits the throwing overboard of ballast, ashes, rubbish, etc.

The signal for ash or garbage boats is the Letter S. of the International Code, hoisted in any conspicuous place.

As regards boat landings - there are three on Shameen - the French Consulate, British Consulate and Deacon's Steps as they are usually called. 75 Sampans, bearing the letter S. and a number painted at the stern are registered by the Municipal Councils to ply for hire at these steps. I don't think there is any fixed Tariff and have never seen any Municipal Regulations, though some may exist.

In the Chinese Section of the harbor there are numbers of landing places - bamboo jetties etc. - many of them private

- You

~~You may say that~~ <sup>7</sup> there are neither rules nor regulations governing these - and certainly no fixed tariff for the boats using them.

When the new bund is completed there will be proper landing places, but it is too early to talk about that yet.

The Customs try to prevent the dumping of garbage into the Harbor from the shore, and when they catch people doing it, they fine them: but the Chinese themselves regard the river as the natural place for garbage - leaving it for the tide to wash away.

6. No water boats. River water fairly good for boilers except in time of <sup>no</sup> fishets.

7. None.

8. By permission of British Consul General the <sup>sailors from the</sup> gunboats land on Shameen for drill under arms.

9. There is no range available below Wuchow, there is one at Wuchow.

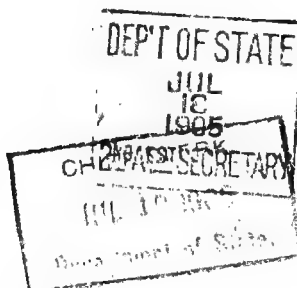
10. No restrictions.

No.- No restriction. - To return at Sundown, and not to drink water not bottled.

11. None.

12. No opportunities for men. Officers may go bird shooting some distance up the rivers. No means of recreation for men except a few on the foot-ball field of Shameen. The regular Chinese markets for food.

13. There is a small lot of ground on Shameen allowed the men for athletic sports. There are no clubs open to the men.
14. The numerous sampans in the harbor practically prohibit the use of pulling boats of man-of-war. Many of these sampans have disreputable women who ply their trade in the sampans. There are a great menace to the discipline of a man-of-war as well as the health of the crew. Venereal disease is very wide spread. Every possible care should be taken to guard against the use of the river water, even for washing decks in the summer time when the paddy fields are flooded.



DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

No. 41.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, May 31st, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

to the Department of State.

S U B J E C T.

Re the movement of the Chinese to boycott

American goods on account of new Exclusion Treaty

being enforced.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing a translation of the resolutions  
adopted at the meeting held here on the 27th instant,  
which appeared in the Chinese press.

No.41.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, May 31st, 1905.

Hon: Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No.39, of date the 26th instant, having relation to the movement by the Chinese to boycott American trade in the event of the proposed new Exclusion Treaty being signed, I now have the honor to enclose, translation of the resolutions adopted at the meeting held here on the 27th instant, which appeared in the Chinese press.

The agitation among the Chinese over this matter emanated, as I have reported, at Shanghai, and the Cantonese here are merely following the line of action taken by their compatriots at the Northern port.

As far as I can ascertain, the feeling among the natives here is confined to the leaders of the movement, and some of the students of the Colleges, who are, of course, interested in the Exclusion Treaty, as they fear that under the terms thereof, they may be excluded from going to the United States.

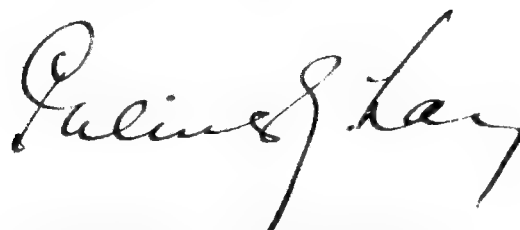
One of the small educational institutions here has already decided not to use American products in the manufacture of the uniforms of the students.

I will endeavor to keep the Department and Legation fully informed from time to time, as to the progress made in this movement to boycott American trade.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Julius J. Lay". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

American Consul General.

Enclosure:-

Translation as above.

TRANSLATION

At a meeting held at the Kwang Chi Hospital on the 27th May, there were several hundred persons present to discuss what steps should be taken to enforce retaliatory measures against Americans on account of the proposed new Exclusion Treaty.

Four resolutions were carried as under, viz:-

1. Following the decision of the Shanghai meeting, it was decided after two months from date, that if the United States Government refused to make modifications in the proposed Exclusion Treaty, that retaliatory measures should be strictly enforced.
2. It was decided to appoint literates to undertake the duties connected with this matter, and the guilds to appoint men to address the meetings selected by the Colleges, and also to appoint men to undertake the management of the affair.
3. Meetings to take place every Sunday at 12 o'clock at the Kwang Chi Hospital. The two delegates appointed by the Eight Benevolent Societies, and the two delegates appointed by each of the 72 guilds to investigate American Trade are to attend these meetings.
4. It was decided that in the matter of students of different Colleges and Schools using American goods for their uniforms, hereafter the Colleges must find out the marks or brands of the American goods used and a list of same be published in the newspapers, and the teachers of the Colleges must prohibit their students from buying such goods.

The above meet with general approval.



*JP*



CONSULAR BUREAU  
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 42.



AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

*Acad by form  
July 24/05.*

Canton, China, June 6th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

to the Department of State.

S U B J E C T .

Marriage certificate of Lee Yu Ay  
to Chan She,  
both of San Francisco,  
California.

CLARKE  
SECRET

No. 42.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, June 6th, 1905.

Hon. Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

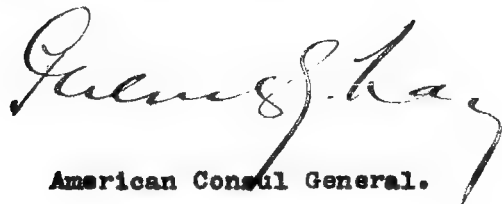
I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a certificate of the marriage in my presence at this Consulate General on the 5th instant, of Lee Yu Ay to Shan She, both of San Francisco, California, by the Rev. Henry V. Noyes D.D. of the American Prebyterian Mission.

A similar certificate has been furnished each of the contracting parties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

Enclosure:-

Marriage Certificate of Lee Yu Ay and Chan She.

Form No. 57.

# CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Consular Office of the United States of America,  
*Canton, China, 5th June, 1905.*  
*Consul General of the United States*  
*I, Julius D. Lay*, do hereby certify that, on this *5th* day of *June*  
*Canton, China*, at *American Consulate General* in the city of *Canton, China*,  
*A. D. 1905*, aged *30* years, born in *San Francisco*,  
*Lee Yui Wai* and now residing in *San Ning*, and *Chen She*,  
 aged *19* years, born in *San Francisco*, and now residing in

*San Ning*, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by  
*Rev. H. V. Hayes* who is authorized by the laws of *American Presbyterian Mission*  
 to perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal  
 of my office at *Canton, China*, this *5th* day  
 of *June*, A. D. 1905, and of the Independence of the  
 United States the *129th*



*Julius D. Lay*  
 American Consul General.

No. 113.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, June 15th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

*Draft received  
July 29-1905  
paid July 31-  
1905-*

to the Department of State.

S U B J E C T.

Acknowledge receipt of cablegram re  
the case of the drowning Compradore  
of the British Steamer "Kansuh".

Abstract of Contents.

Forwarding receipt from the heirs of  
the deceased for the sum of \$1,500 Gold.

*fil*

No. 43.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, June 15th, 1905.

Hon. Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of  
the Department's cablegram as follows:-

"Lay,  
American Consul General,  
Canton.

Your number twenty four, April twentieth, received, draw  
on Secretary State for fifteen hundred dollars gold, pay  
same to widow of drowned Chinaman referred to, take receipt  
and forward same to Department.

Signed. Loomis,"

In compliance with these instructions I have  
drawn on the Secretary of State for the sum of \$1,500 U.  
S. gold and handed the proceeds of said draft in Mexican  
currency to the heirs of the Chinman drowned here last  
year, taking a receipt for same which is enclosed here-  
with.

The payment of this gratuity by our Government  
has had the effect of counteracting the bad feeling that  
has existed among the Chinese ever since this unfortunate  
incident occurred, and the family of the deceased Chinaman  
seem satisfied and grateful.

The satisfactory settlement of this aggravating  
case just at this time when the agitation against the  
Chinese Exclusion Treaty is at its height, will to some

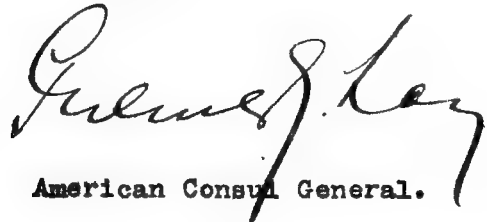
- extent -

extent influence the merchants against carrying out the proposed boycott of American goods.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

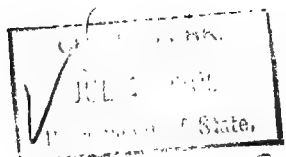
Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

Enclosure:-

Receipt from heirs of Ho Tsoi Yin for \$1,500 gold.

*Receipts filed in Bureau  
of Accounts.*



*C & L*

No. 44.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, June 19th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

To the Department of State.

*Ack'd by form  
& to L & L.  
July 12, 1905.*

S U B J E C T.

Visaing two Chinese Certificates for  
Chiu Hoong Su, a Chinese Teacher and  
Chiu Yu, a Chinese Student, on the  
14th instant, both intend to go to  
New York City to pursue their respec-  
tive vocations.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing despatches from Viceroy, respectively  
dated 7th and 20th of May, 1905.

No. 44.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, June 19th, 1905.

Hon. Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I visaed two Chinese Certificates on the 14th instant, one in favor of Chiu Hoong Su, a Chinese teacher, and the other in favor of Chiu Yu, a Chinese student, both intend to go to New York City to pursue their respective vocations.

In both these instances the Viceroy wrote me a despatch enclosing these certificates, stating that he had examined the applicants, and requesting that I visa the certificates issued by him. I have to enclose, herewith, copies of the translation of the Viceroy's despatches relating to the visa of these certificates.

It is customary for Chinese wishing to enter the United States to apply first at this Consulate General, so that it may be determined whether they belong to the exempt class or not. If it is found, after utilizing the meager and vague means furnished me for determining the status of Chinese subjects applying for admission to the United States, that any one of the many applicants is entitled, in my opinion, to enter the United States under the provisions of the Treaty, I then give the applicant a note addressed to the Viceroy, stating that I am willing to visa a certificate if issued to the bearer by His Excellency. This note is presented personally to the Viceroy's yamen and upon payment of the customary fee, \$96.00 Mexican,

- to



to the yamen, the applicant is furnished a certificate.

In the particular instances referred to in this despatch, the certificates were first issued by the Viceroy and then brought to me by the applicants.

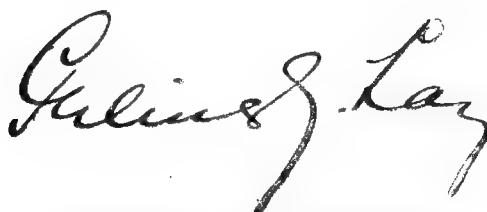
In conversation with the Viceroy's Secretary, I am informed that before the Viceroy will issue a Student's certificate, the applicant is examined by the Board of Education.

These certificates in question, are numbered 14 and 15, respectively.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "William J. Lay". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

American Consul General.

Enclosures:-

Two copies of the letters from Viceroy, respectively dated May 7th and 20th, 1905.

No.76.

DESPATCH FROM HIS EXCELLENCY TSEN, VICEROY OF THE TWO KWANGS.

-----

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have received an application from one Chiu Hoong Su, a Purchased Graduate of the San Ning District, requesting that a certificate be issued to him to go to the United States as a Chinese teacher. He has submitted a bond, signed by an owner of a shop, guaranteeing that the facts of the above mentioned application are true. He has also submitted his photos to be attached to the said certificate.

I have investigated the matter and find the above facts are true. I have therefore, issued a certificate for the said applicant according to regulations.

I beg to forward, herewith, the said certificate to Your Honor with the request that the same be visaed by you and then returned to me that I may hand it over to the applicant to go to the United States.

A necessary communication addressed to Hon. Julius G. Lay, American Consul General, at Canton, China.

Canton, May 7th, 1905.

10.77.

DESPATCH FROM HIS EXCELLENCY TSEN, VICEROY OF THE TWO KWANGS.

-----

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I have received an application from one Chiu Yu, a Student of the San Ning District, requesting that a certificate be issued to him to go to the United States as a Student in English. He has submitted a bond signed by an owner of a shop, guaranteeing that the facts of the above mentioned application are true. He has submitted his photos to be attached to the said certificate.

I have investigated the matter and find the above facts are true. I have therefore, issued a certificate for the said applicant according to regulations.

I beg to forward, herewith, the said certificate to Your Honor with the request that the same be visaed by you and then returned to me, that I may hand it over to the applicant to go to the United States.

A necessary communication addressed to Hon. Julius G. Lay, American Consul General at Canton, China.

Canton, May 20th, 1905.

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*File*

No. 45.

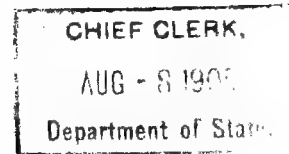
A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L .

Canton, China, June 26th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

to the Department of State.

S U B J E C T .



Acknowledge receipt of Circular, dated  
April 15th, 1905, re the immigration  
Chinese certificates.

Abstract of Contents.

Reporting that same has been trans-  
mitted to the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

No. 45.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L .

Canton, China, June 26th, 1905.

Hon. Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

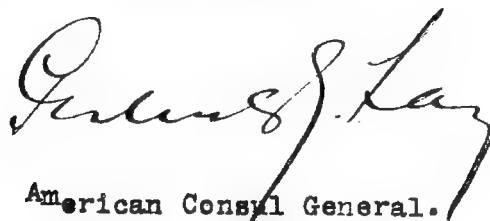
Sir:

In compliance with the instructions contained in the Department's Circular, dated April 15th, 1905, relating to Chinese Certificates, I have to inform the Department, that I have furnished the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, a copy of the new form of certificate for Chinese persons of the exempt class, wishing to enter to the United States, and have requested His Excellency to have some of the form printed in English and Chinese, for use in the future.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.



No. 46.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, June 29th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

to the Department of State.

*C & L*  
*9/10/05*  
*W. P. [Signature]*

S U B J E C T.

Visaing two Chinese Merchant Certificates  
in favor of Messrs Tang Kin and Li Ming.

Abstract of Contents.

Giving details of these merchants' business in Canton.

Having decided that both <sup>merchants</sup> are belonging to the exempt class and entitled to enter the United States under the provisions of Treaty.



No. 46.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, June 29th, 1905.

Hon. Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I  
visaed two certificates, one in favor of Tang Kin, on the  
23rd instant, and the other in favor of Li Ming, on the  
28th instant. Both of the above named gentlemen are Chinese  
merchants intending to engage in business at San Francisco,  
California.

These merchants have each furnished me a written  
statement, vouched for by a member of a reputable firm on  
Shameen, giving a list of their respective importations of  
goods into Canton, during the month of April last.

Further, I have examined them personally as well as  
their securities and have satisfied myself that they are  
merchants belonging to the exempt class, and entitled to  
enter the United States under the provisions of the Treaty.

According to the data furnished by Tang Kin, a  
wholesale oil merchant, he imported into Canton over 1,000  
cases of oil in one month, and Li Ming, a partner of the  
Wo Hop firm, wholesale rice merchant, also imports monthly  
large quantities of rice. These facts show conclusively to  
me that the men in question are bona fide merchants.

The certificates in question, are numbered 16  
and 17, respectively.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Guiney J. Kay*  
American Consul General.

B



,47.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, July 5th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay

to the Department of State.

S U B J E C T.

Re the case of Chas E. Richardson.

Abstract of Contents.

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Asking the Department for advice on  
the subject.

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No. \_\_\_\_\_

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L .

Canton, China, July 5th, 1905.

Hon. Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's despatch No.3, of May 9th, 1905, re the case of Mr. C. E. Richardson.

Permit me to say that Mr. Richardson - as an American Citizen - has never been denied the right to engage in lawful business in Canton, and as to the question of a joint investigation of the proposed confiscation, that matter has been settled, as it referred to the 35 bales of cotton yarn detained by the Canton Customs Authorities at the instance of Mr. McWade, and through the efforts of Mr. Cheshire released, as reported by Mr. Cheshire in despatch No.487, of January 10th, 1905.

The point raised by Mr. Richardson in his letter of February 25th last, is whether he is entitled to be compensated for the loss he alleged he sustained by the closing up of the firms of "Fau Chuen" and "Chit Wo", in which he claims he had an interest. Mr. Cheshire reported fully on these cases (see his report dated September 2nd, 1904), but he did not wish to present any claim to the Provincial Government of Canton, for Mr. Richardson's alleged loss, until he knew the Department's decision in the matter.

Mr. Richardson claims that he had one half interest in the "Chit Wo" firm and that he had taken over the entire interest of the Chinese partners in the "Fau Chuen".

- firm -

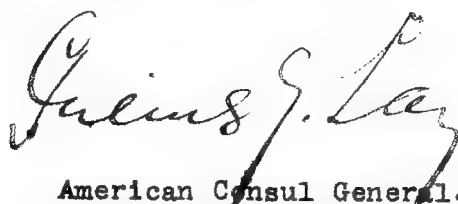
firm. The Chinese authorities, on the other hand, claim that these two firms were Chinese and that the business was conducted by Chinese in Canton, Mr. Richardson's contention to the contrary notwithstanding. The Chinese authorities further contend, that these firms were closed by them at the instance of Mr. McWade, as American Consul General, who represented to them that they were bogus firms carrying on business in Mr. Richardson's name only, for a money compensation, and that if Mr. McWade's official acts in respect to these two firms were illegal, then he must be held responsible and Mr. Richardson must seek redress for any injury and loss sustained thereby from Mr. McWade.

I shall be glad to have the Department's views on the subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

## Office of the Assistant Solicitor.

August 16, 1905.

Dear Mr. Carr:

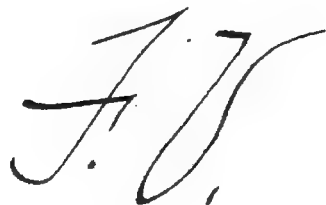
Mr. Cheshire's investigation and report show pretty conclusively that Richardson was conducting a legitimate business in partnership with certain Chinese under the firm names of "Fau Chuen" and "Chit-wo"; and that the Chinese authorities closed these firms at the instance of Consul General McWade, upon his representations that they were bogus firms carrying on business in Richardson's name, only, for a money compensation. The closing of the firms undoubtedly caused injury to Richardson, for which he is entitled to some redress. While there appears to be ground for the presentation of a claim to the Chinese prov-

## Office of the Assistant Solicitor.

incial government, I do not feel justified in recommending that a claim be presented, in view of the fact that the action of the Chinese authorities in closing these firms was taken at the instance of Consul-General McWade, who presented some evidence to sustain the charges made by him against Richardson. The question involves considerations which would seem to require the attention of the head of the Department. As Mr. Peirce has had charge of this matter it would perhaps be well to hold it up until his return. It may be observed, in any event, that there is nothing whatever before the Department to show the extent of the loss or damage sustained by Richardson, and

## Office of the Assistant Solicitor.

that the amount to be claimed, if it is determined that a claim should be presented, can only be determined after the formulation of a claim by Richardson, which should be examined and reported on by either Mr. Cheshire or the present Consul-General at Canton and then submitted to the Department for examination.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'F. J.' with a stylized flourish at the end.

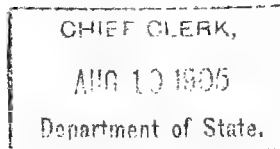
APPOINTMENTS  
2 1905  
of State.  
19. *Added +  
form of Bond +  
sent same Aug 24/05  
did not qualify  
see #96 from Canton*



A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L .

Canton, China; July 5th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,



to the Department of State.

S U B J E C T .

Appointment of Mr. Hardee Wyatt of Tennessee,  
as Marshal of the Consular Court at Canton,  
China.

Abstract of Contents.

---

Enclosing letters recommending Mr. Hardee,  
and application for office of Marshal.

o. 49.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, July 5th, 1905.

Hon. Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to recommend for appointment as Marshal of the Consular Court at Canton, China, Mr. Hardee Wyatt of Tennessee, twenty seven years of age.

Mr. Hardee's application for the office of Marshal is herewith enclosed.

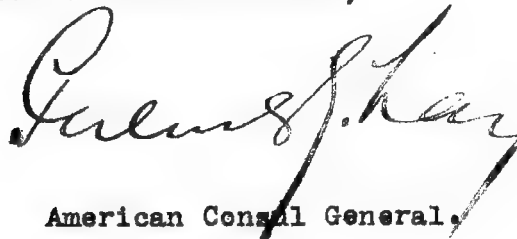
Judging from Mr. Hardee's letters of recommendation enclosed, I consider he would be capable of discharging the duties of Marshal here satisfactorily.

I beg to request in the event of Mr. Hardee being appointed and if he can draw salary from the date of his appointment, that the Department will cable me to that effect at my expense in order that he may commence work here as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

Enclosures:-

Letters recommending Mr. Wyatt.

Application for office.

C O P Y

W. L. WRIGHT  
Attorney-at-law--Abogado Americano  
No. 35 Plaza McKinley  
Manila, P. I.

Manila, P. I., Nov., 19th, 1904.

to whom it may concern:

This is to certify that I have known the bearer, Hardee  
yatt, for about a year. He is a well educated young man and has  
had considerable experience in office work. He is energetic, in-  
dustrious and reliable, and as I believe, is well qualified for any  
position requiring tact and executive ability. I cheerfully re-  
commend him to any person requiring the services of such a man.

Respectfully,

(Sgd) W. L. WRIGHT



(COPY)

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  
EXECUTIVE BUREAU  
Manila.

December 17, 1904.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN;

Mr. Hardee Wyatt was employed in this Bureau from November 7, 1903, until July 1, 1904, when he was transferred by request of the Officer in Charge of the Improvement of the Port of Manila to the latter office.

Mr. Wyatt seemed to be a young man of excellent education and habits, and I have no doubt is capable of performing, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his official superiors, the duties of a higher grade than those of an ordinary clerk.

(Sgd.) F. W. CARPENTER,  
Assistant Executive Secretary.

Cp

(COPY)

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF RIZAL  
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

Pasig, P. I., December 16, 1904.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that the bearer, Mr. Hardee Wyatt, was a deputy in this Provincial Treasury up to November 9, 1903, on which date he transferred to the service of the Insular Government at his own request.

During his employment by the province his services were honest and faithful. He is a young man of good education and of good moral character.

As he is seeking an appointment as deputy Governor under the Government of the Moro Province, and believing him to be a man thoroughly competent to fill the position, I have no hesitancy in recommending him for the place.

(Sgd.) WM. N. BISH,  
Treasurer, Rizal Province.

-----

1st Indorsement.  
The Government of the Philippine Islands  
Treasury Bureau  
Manila December 16, 1904.

The undersigned concurs in the statements and recommendation submitted herein by the present Provincial Treasurer of Rizal and in addition takes pleasure in stating that the former provincial officials under whose immediate direction Mr. Wyatt served held him in high regard and always placed explicit confidence in his honesty and integrity.

(Sgd.) J. L. BARRETT,  
Acting-Treasurer, Philippine Islands/

General.  
No 2.

THE NASHVILLE AMERICAN.

Daily,  
Sunday,  
Weekly.

Established, 1830.

Jordan A. Puryear, Manager  
Wm. J. Ewing, Editor.

TENNESSEE'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 22, 1903.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The bearer, Mr. Hardee Wyatt, is a correspondent of the American.

Any favors shown him will be appreciated by The American, and the undersigned.

Very truly,

(Signed) Wm. J. EWING.

C O P Y.

Consular Bureau.

MEMORANDUM.

Aug 21/15

Mr Adie:

I recommend the  
appointment of Harder  
Wyatt as Marshal at  
Canton.

N.B.

Approved

Alvay A. Adie

AUG 21 1905

ACTING SECRETARY

.50.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, July 6th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

to the Department of State.

S U B J E C T.

Enclosing Marriage Certificate of  
Lee Ngun Ay to Cheung Yau, both of  
San Francisco, Cal.

CHIEF CLERK,  
AUG 11 1905  
Department of State.

o. 50.

A M E R I C A N   C O N S U L A T E   G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, July 6th, 1905.

Hon. Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

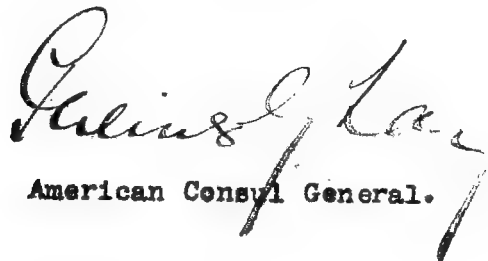
In compliance with paragraph 418 of the Consular Regulations, I enclose, herewith, a certificate of the marriage in my presence at this Consulate General on the 3rd instant, of Lee Ngun Ay of San Francisco to Cheung Yau of San Francisco, by the Rev. Dr. Henry V. Noyes of the American Presbyterian Church.

A similar certificate has been furnished each of the contracting parties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

nclosure:-

Marriage Certificate of Lee Ngun Ay and Chueng Yau.

7-1-10-57

# CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

CLARK BOW  
NOTED

Consular Office of the United States of America,

Canton, China. July 3rd. 1905.

I, Julius S. Lay, Consul General of the United States  
at Canton, China, do hereby certify that, on this 3rd day of July

A. D. 1905, at American Consulate General in the city of Canton, China.

Lee Ngum Lay, aged 312 years, born in San Francisco

and now residing in Dun King and Cheng Yau

aged 48 years, born in San Francisco and now residing in

Dun King were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by

Rev. Dr. Henry V. Hayes, who is authorized by the laws of Presbyterian Church

to perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal

of my office at Canton, China, this 3rd day

of July, A. D. 1905, and of the Independence of the

United States the



Julius S. Lay  
Consul General of the United States of America.

Fee one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.

TELEGRAM.

*State*

*Can. Bureau*

The White House,  
Washington.

*File.*  
DIPLOMATIC  
JUL 14 1905  
CHIEF CLERK  
JUL BUREAU  
Department of State.

PO SN JM  via Pac. 19

Canton 7 July, 1905.

resident,  
Washington.

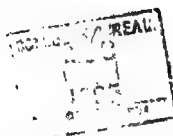
*Received  
July 20, 1905.*

Resident Americans express deepest sorrow at death Secretary Hay. His efforts  
on behalf American interests China insured security.



*[Handwritten signature]*

No. 51/



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

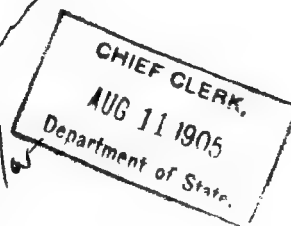
Canton, China, July 8th, 1905.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

*Ans by form  
Aug 16/05*



Re the payment of indemnity of \$1,500.00  
Gold, to the relatives of the drowned China-  
man last year.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Enclosing communication from Viceroy of this  
Province, dated June 23rd, 1905, re the same.

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*in regard to the indemnity paid to the  
relatives of the Chinese drowned by  
American sailors*

No. 51.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, July 8th, 1905.

THE HONORABLE Francis B. Loomis,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

Referring to the Department's cablegram of June 4th, and my despatch No.43, of June 15th, last, regarding the payment of an indemnity of \$1,500.00 gold, to the relatives of the Chinaman drowned here last year, I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a communication from the Viceroy of this Province on the subject.

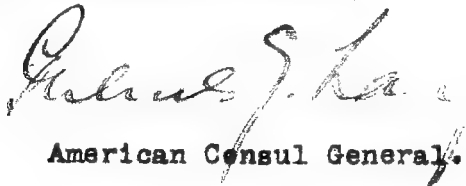
As I have reported, the \$1,500.00 has been paid to the relatives of the drowned Chinaman, and they were evidently satisfied with the amount paid.

The reference made in the Viceroy's communication, with regard to the further search for the guilty party is of no particular moment, as the Viceroy has already been notified that if the guilty parties were found, they would be severely punished.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

Enclosure:-

Viceroy's communication of June 23rd last.

DESPATCH FROM H. E. TSEN, VICEROY OF THE TWO KWANGS.

---

r:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of June 16th, 1905, stating that re the case of the death of a Chinaman named Ho Tsoi Yen by drowning after being thrown into the creek (off Shameen) by certain American sailors, you had received a telegram from the State Department, U. S. A., instructing you to pay \$1,500.00 U. S. Currency to the widow of the deceased as an indemnity, etc.

Having duly perused the above letter, I beg to state, in reply, that in regard to the case of the 3rd Comrade of the S. S. "Kansu" named Ho Tsoi Yen, who some time in the 8th moon last (on the night of the 27th of September last) was thrown into the creek off Shameen, Canton, and drowned by certain American sailors without cause, the circumstances were very lamentable and the feelings of the people of this Province were aroused and they entertained a grudge against the culprits.

I am well aware that Your Honor has done every thing in your power to bring the case to a satisfactory settlement; so as to respect and maintain the existing friendly relations between our respective Governments. But, the decision of this case rendered by the members of the Court of Enquiry was that the real culprits are to be searched for and punished and the family of the deceased indemnified; this Your Honor as well as Your Government had repeatedly promised that you would do, in your communications of reply to ours. Now, in your said letter, you merely mentioned that you had received a telegram from the American Secretary of State, wherein he instructed you to pay the family of the deceased \$1,500.00 U. S. Gold, as an indemnity, but as to the matter of searching for the culprits, you did mention at all. Therefore, I have to request Your Honor to devise

- proper -

proper plans to ascertain who the real culprits are and search for them and when ever they are found, and their crime established, then at once punish them according to the laws of the United States. This would be in accordance with the said decision rendered by the Court of Enquiry. Also I have to inform Your Honor that you must not consider the case concluded just because an indemnity is paid; so that the people's anger may be appeared (but you must still try to search for the culprits for this trial and punishment), and the deceased' soul satisfied.

As to the matter of whether or not the family of the deceased Ho Tsoi Yen was willing to go and accept the said indemnity granted by the U. S. Government, I have instructed the Nam Hei Magistrate to summon them before Court and find out from them and report to me.

A necessary communication addressed to Honorable Julius G. Lay, American Consul General at Canton, China.

Canton, China, June 23rd, 1905.

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*file*  
No. 52.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, July 8th, 1905.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

*checked by  
form.*  
SUBJECT:

*W. J. A. Terrence  
Nov 22/05*  
The death of an American Citizen..

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the death , at Tak Hing Chew, West River,  
South China, of Miss Jennie B. Terrence,  
of Denison, Kansas.

CHIEF CLERK,  
AUG 11 1905  
Department of State

CONSULAR BUREAU  
NOTED AND PUBLISHED

No. 52.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, July 8th, 1905.

THE HONORABLE Francis B. Loomis,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have to inform the Department of the death of Miss Jennie B. Terrence, an American Citizen, on June 26th, 1905, at Tak Hing Chew, West River, South China. At the time of her death the deceased was a member of the American Reformed Presbyterian Mission.

This death was reported to me by the Rev. A. J. Robb, Treasurer of the above-mentioned Mission, who informs me that the deceased gave him personal directions as to the disposition of her personal property, effects, consisting of clothing furniture, and some money deposited with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. The residue of the estate is to be turned into the mission treasury.

I have written Rev. Robb, requesting him to procure a letter, in the absence of a will, from the lawful heirs of the deceased, in which he is empowered to act as administrator in the settlement of the estate.

I enclose, herewith a report (form No.192) give particulars of death, burial, estate, address of nearest relative, etc.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Frederick L. Lay*  
American Consul General.

Enclosure:- Death report, (Form No.192.)

(Form No. 12a.)

# REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

Consular Service, U. S. A.,

Canton China July 1

190

Name:

Jervis B. Torrence.

Native or naturalized:

Date of death:

June 26, 1905

Place of death:

Tak Hing Chau, West River, China

Cause of death:

Fecal impaction followed by enteritis.

Disposition of remains:

Buried at Tak Hing Chau

Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home:

no law forbidding

Disposition of effects:

No Will. Verbal instructions given to Ad Roth for their distribution. At present held subject to your order.

Address of family:

Mr J. A. Torrence, Denver, Kan. U. S. A.

Family notified:

By cablegram.

Accompanied by relatives:

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record

Book, pages

Volume 2, page 332

Remarks:

[SEAL.]

Frederic J. Lay  
Consul General of the United States.

*JS*

No. 53.



CONSULAR BUREAU

*Reck...*

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

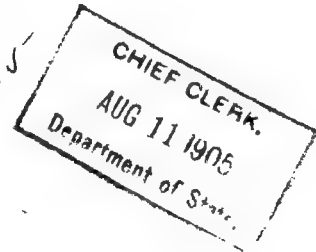
Canton, China, July 10th, 1905.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

*Ans by [unclear]  
Aug 16/05*



*The proposed*  
re boycotting American goods.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Enclosing two translations of notices; one anonymous  
and the other published in the native papers, regarding the  
proposed boycott.



NO. 53 .

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, July 10th , 1905 .

THE HONORABLE Francis B. Loomis,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to report that the native papers continue to keep up the agitation in favor of a boycott of American goods and American people in the event of the proposed Exclusion Treaty being put into operation. It is proposed to effectively commence the boycott here on the 1st of August next. Regular meetings are held here every Sunday, in conjunction with the Native Chamber of Commerce, but apparently little has been done except to find out and report full particulars regarding American goods and trade marks. There has been too much of a newspaper flare. As a recent writer stated: "If the Press really echoed the cry of the people great things might happen, but when the Press runs ahead with an independent shouting, it does not always achieve success."

It is the opinion of some that if the boycott is really started American trade may suffer to a certain extent in the beginning, but the fact must not be lost sight of that the Chinaman is a keen trader, and he is loath to miss a chance of turning over a dollar, and he will be in the cheapest and best market every time in spite of promised unity of action; and I apprehend that the American merchants need not have any great alarm as to the boycott lasting for any considerable length of time: Time alone will tell the result.

I enclose translation of two notices; one anonymous

- and -

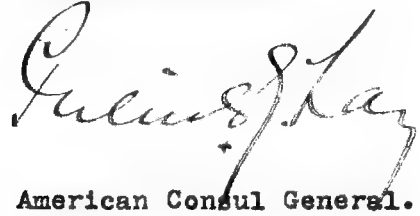
and the other published in the native papers, regarding the proposed boycott.

It is reported here that the Shanghai merchants do not intend to put the boycott into effect for four months yet; if this is true, Canton will surely follow Shanghai.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "C. H. Lay", is written over the typed name "American Consul General".

American Consul General.

Enclosures:- Two notices,  
one anonymous and the other  
published in the native papers.

Translation of an article as published in a Chinese newspaper re the boycott of American goods.

Dated July 2nd, 1905.

---

The boycotting of American goods will begin very soon in Shanghai.

At the meeting of the Gentry and Merchants of Canton held on the 1st instant, at the "Kwong Chai" Hospital, it was decided that the boycott of American goods will begin on the 1st day of the 7th moon next (August 1st, 1905). It was also decided to print a large number of the lists of the names and trade-marks of American goods which have been ascertained, and post the same all over this City and the various towns and villages (in this Province), so that the people may understand which are American goods as well as their trade-marks, and boycott them accordingly.

---

Concerted action necessary in boycotting  
American goods.

The United States Government strictly exclude Chinese laborers from entering the port of San Francisco, California, and other ports of the United States; thus preventing us from going to America to earn a livelihood.

Now, the Exclusion Treaty is almost expired, but the Government aforesaid wish to have the old treaty renewed and enforced again.

All of our Chinese people must be united and put forth their best efforts to boycott American goods; so as to prevent the said Treaty from going into effect. We must not deal with the Americans until the Exclusion Treaty is no longer enforced. We must comply with this plan diligently and unitedly.

---

## Second Assistant Secretary's Room.

### MEMORANDUM.

AUG 11 1905

CONSULAR BUREAU

Mr. Carr:

[ Nothing in this for the  
press. Mr. Lay's statements  
and conjectures are state in  
light of events since August  
1<sup>st</sup> ]

Ack.

*ack*



No. ~

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, July 11th 1905

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

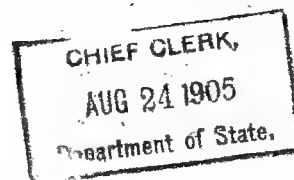
SUBJECT:

Final settlement of estates of American  
Citizens.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Enclosing residue of estates of Frank A. Johnson  
and George Adams, with accounts.

6-7 - Oct 26/04  
181 - Dec 14/04



No.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, July 11th, 1905 .

THE HONORABLE Francis B. Loomis,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to report that in compliance with Paragraph 401 of the Consular Regulations, I have remitted to the Treasury \$291.03 Gold, equivalent to \$630.96 Mexican, residue of estates of Frank A. Johnson and George Adams, deceased American Citizens, who have been dead for over one year; this sum having been turned over to me by Mr. Fleming D. Cheshire, formerly in charge of this Consulate General, as shown by enclosed receipt.

An examination of the official despatches to the Department shows that the death, on March 23rd, 1904, of Frank A. Johnson, an employee of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, was never reported to the Department by former Consul General McWade. The deaths of George Adams and Mathew Ross, were reported to the Department by my predecessor, Mr. Cheshire, in his Nos. 457 and 481, dated October 26th, 1904 and December 14th, 1904, respectively.

A statement of the residue of these estates, as forwarded by to-day's draft to the Treasury, is as follows:

Johnson's estate, Mexican \$427.81, at  
to-day's rate of exchange, of 46 1/8 = U. S. Gold .....\$197.33

Adams' estate, Mexican \$203.15, or at  
to-day's rate of exchange, 46 1/8 = U. S. Gold.....\$ 93.70

Total Gold = \$291.03.

I still hold for the account of A. T. Filnow, who died November 19th, 1904, the sum of \$895.89 Mexican, awaiting proof from heirs of their right to estate.

I have to enclose, herewith, a statement reporting the condition of the estate of A. T. Filnow, in compliance with paragraph 650 of the Consular Regulations.

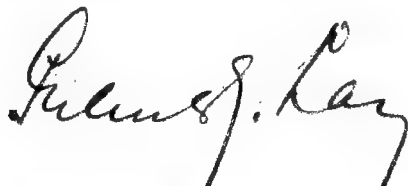
You will observe by the account that the money left by Mathew Ross was not sufficient to pay his debts.

I understand Frank A. Johnson's brother, O. H. Johnson lives at Evanston, Ill., but no claim has ever been made on this office for this estate so I remitted the residue to the Treasury Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.

Enclosures:-

Receipt of money belonging to estates, from

Mr. Cheshire,

Accounts of estates of F. A. Johnson, G. Adams and M. Ross,

Report on estate of A. T. Filnow.



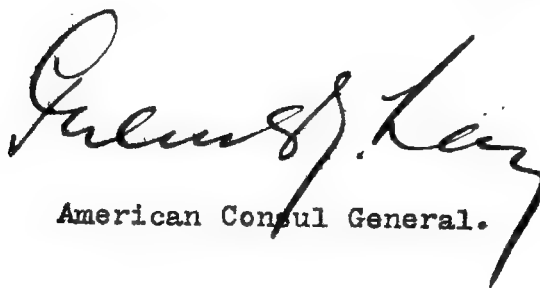
A M E R I C A N   C O N S U L A T E   G E N E R A L .

C a n t o n ,   C h i n a .

---

Received from Fleming D. Cheshire, late American Consul General in charge at Canton, China this 14th day of February, 1905, Sixteen Hundred and Two Dollars and Forty-six cents, (\$1,602.46) Mexican, the balances in full, belonging to estates of deceased Americans within this Consular Jurisdiction, as follows:-

Cash balance on hand estate of Frank A. Johnson.....	\$ 450.33
" " " " " " Mathew Ross.....	42.40
" " " " and deposit in International Bank, estate of A. T. Filnow...	895.89
" " " " estate of George Adams.....	<u>213.84</u>
Total.....	<u>\$1602.46</u>

  
American Consul General.

Canton, China, February 14th. 1905.



Estate of George Adams	
1905	Reps
Jan'y 26	150
	50
	121
	921
	Rs 28
slary due from Imperial Indie Customs travelling allowance due from same Sale of personal effects	
Reps found in room forwarded by E. Litton, H. B. M. Consul, Jeng sheet	

Died April 10th 1905	
1905	Reps
Jan'y 26	150
	50
	121
	921
	Rs 28
for paying all debts, funeral ex- penses etc. as per statement of E. Litton, Acting British Consul, Jeng sheet	
Nov 8	307 2
	921
	Reps
Dec 20	130
	213 84
1905	Reps
Jan'y 26	150
	50
	121
	921
	Rs 28
proceeds of Rangoon cheque for Rs 307 1/2 to 11th St. Bank Received from Rangoon Agent for Hong Kong Shanghai Bank proceeds of E. B. Reps by letter of Jan'y 2, 05	
	130
	213 84
	Reps
	10 69
	203 15
	93 70
Dy to Treasury of the U.S. Govt transf. net of exchange 46 1/8 = US Govt	
	203 15
	93 70
Deap: Dept of State July 11th 1905	
E. B. Reps American Consul General	

Estate of Mathew Rowe, died	
1904.	1905.
1 Do services from the Canton- Kankow Railway Co.	85 65
" Allowance (substitute and rent)	48 00
10 " Proceeds of sale of personal effects.	8 00
	\$ 141 65

September 23rd, 1904.	
1904.	1905.
Dept: 26 For Coffin, Kang Sun Co (paid)	30 00
87 " " " Digging a Boat hole (paid)	29 75
8 " " " House Boat rent Dept 1st	
- 18 Dept 23rd 1904.	34 60
Total paid out July 11, 05	\$ 99 25
Balance on hand	42 40
* Outstanding debts	161 75

\* In the settlement of these bills the money on hand will be distributed pro rata.

*James S. Lee*  
American Consul General.

Estate of Allen S. Gilmore			Dec:
1904.	21	To Amount for services as Conductor	\$111.33
		Amount for Mess Allowance	38.75
		" on person in trunk	21.05
		" deposited with International Bank	1,000.00
		" from Joseph Lind Sept 22, 04	
		in part of loans to brakeman & Eng in car.	20.00
			<u>1194.08</u>

died November 19th, 1904.			Nov.
1904.	23	For Burial Expenses	30.50
		E. E. Andrews, Sec. Cha. M. G.	
Dec	10	" Due toasket, Bang Quin	30.00
		Sec.	
"		" Tailoring Ah Cheung	63.25
"	20	" Medical Services, 19th W. J.	
		Wells, Anderson	16.00
"		" Medical Services, 19th W. J.	
		M. Rivan	25.00
1905		" Boarding from Nov 1st to 19th	
Jan	24	" due to W. J. Bradley	38.00
"	28	" Consular Court Fees	39.38
		holding inquest.	
		Total expenditures to date.	<u>\$201.13</u>
		Balance on hand	895.89
			<u>1197.02</u>

*Julius S. Kay*  
American Consul General



No. 54.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, July 11th, 1905.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

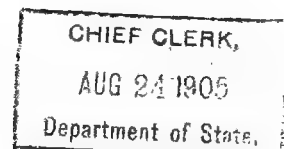
SUBJECT:

*To b. r. Land*

Acknowledge receipt of Department's  
Circular, on Irrigation, dated January  
23rd, 1905.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Giving information about irrigation in China  
which<sup>is</sup> derived from various native sources.  
Reporting that the Chinese have no books treat-  
ing on the subject of irrigation.



No.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, July 12th 1905.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

Report of the Marriage in my presence  
of Chin Lum and Wu Wong Hu.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Enclosing Marriage Certificate of Chin Lum and Wu  
Wong Hu.

CHIEF CLERK,

AUG 24 1905

Department of State.

No.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, July 12th, 1905.

THE HONORABLE Francis B. Loomis,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

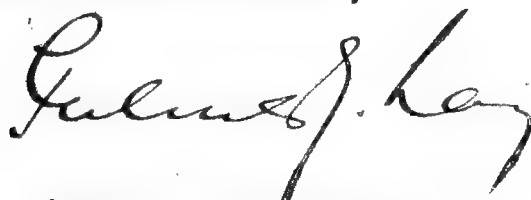
I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a certificate of the marriage in my presence at this Consulate General, on the 10th instant, of Chin Lum of Marysville, California, to Wu Wong Hu of San Francisco, by the Rev. Dr. Henry V. Noyes, of the American Presbyterian Church.

A similar certificate has been furnished each of the contracting parties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "G. J. Loomis", written in a cursive style.

American Consul General.

Enclosure:- Marriage Certificate of Chin Lum and Wu Wong Hu.



# CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Consular Office of the United States of America,

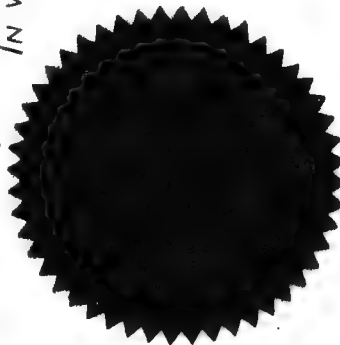
Canton, China, July 10<sup>th</sup>, 1905.

NOTED.

I, Julius G. Lay, Consul General of the United States of America,  
Canton, China, do hereby certify that, on this 10<sup>th</sup> day of July  
A. D. 1905, at the American Consulate General in the city of Canton, China,  
Chun Lum, aged 23 years, born in Marysville Cal.,  
and now residing in Cum King, and Wu Wong,  
aged 18 years, born in San Francisco Cal., and now residing in  
Cum King, were united in marriage before me and in my presence, by  
Rev. Dr. Henry V. Hayes, who is authorized by the laws of American Presbyterian  
Church.

To perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal  
of my office at Canton, China, this 10<sup>th</sup> day  
of July, A. D. 1905, and of the Independence of the  
United States the 130<sup>th</sup>.



Julius G. Lay  
Consul General of the United States of America.

Fee one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.



TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

SECRET C. STATE

10 45 AM 1905

From Canton, July 18, 1905.

(Received 10:15 a.m.)

CLERK'S OFFICE

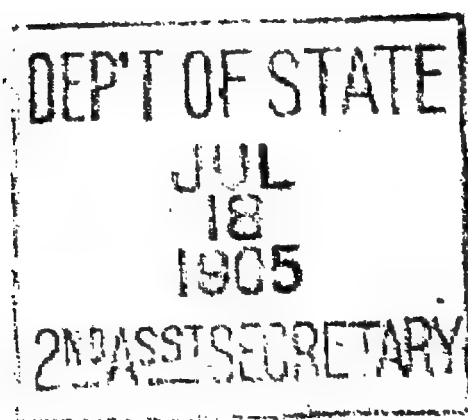
Secretary of State,  
Washington.

*Confirmed  
July 19, 1905-*

Boycott undoubtedly will be enforced August first.  
American trade affected already. My opinion is that  
boycott cannot last long. Have requested approval of  
Minister address meeting with view to induce reconsidera-  
tion their decision.

L A Y

*iphered by the Chief Clerk's Office, July 18, 1905. 10:45 a.m.*

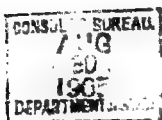


CONSULAR BUREAU

Mr. Whitehouse

Confirm. [Mr. Lay's report relates only to conditions at Canton. The Chinese gov't's opposition may prove effective at other points. If unsupported, boycott at Canton must fail.]

all



No.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, July 19th, 1905.

CONSULAR BUREAU,  
NOTED.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

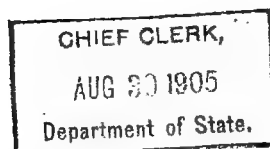
SUBJECT:

*Cons by Jones  
Sept 7/05*

Marriage at this Consulate General.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Enclosing Marriage Certificate for Albert L. Johnson  
of San Fernando, P. I. to Leung Ah Lo of  
Ho-nam, Canton, dated July 19th,  
1905.



No.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, July 19th 1905.

THE HONORABLE Francis B. Loomis,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

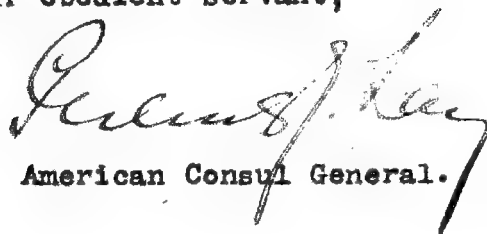
I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a certificate of the marriage in my presence at this Consulate General on the 19th instant, of Albert L. Johnson of San Fernando, P. I. to Leung Ah Ho of Ho-nam, Canton, by the Rev. W. W. Clayson of the London Mission, Canton.

A similar certificate has been furnished each of the contracting parties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

Enclosure:- Marriage Certificate.

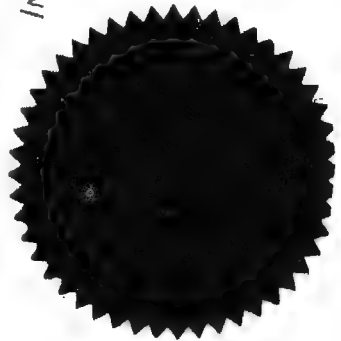
# CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Form No. 57.

CONSULAR BUREAU  
NOTED.

Consular Office of the United States of America,  
Canton, China, July 19th 1905.  
Julius G. Ray, Consul General of the United States  
at Canton, China, do hereby certify that, on this 19th day of July  
A. D. 1905, at the American Consulate General in the city of Canton, China,  
Albert R. Johnson, aged 43 years, born in Ill. U. S. A.,  
and now residing in San Fernando, P. I., and Leung An Ho.  
aged 18 years, born in Canton, and now residing in  
Ho nam, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by  
Rev. W. W. Clayton, who is authorized by the laws of Congregational Church  
to perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal  
of my office at Canton, China, this 19th day  
of July, A. D. 1905, and of the Independence of the  
United States the 130th



Julius G. Ray  
Consul General of the United States of America.

Fee one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.

No. 55.



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, July 19th, 1905

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

*21 C + L  
aug 31/05*

Visaing Chinese Certificates of date:

July 15th and July

19th, 1905.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

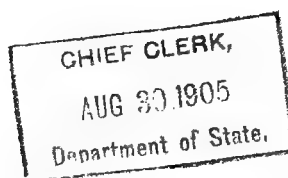
Enclosing a despatch from Viceroy Tsen, of date

July 10th, 1905, recommending that Yu

Yuen Tsoi is a traveller and

is entitled to enter

the United States.



No. 55.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, July 19th, 1905.

THE HONORABLE Francis B. Loomis,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I visaed two Chinese certificates, one in favor of Yu Yuen Tsoi, dated July 15th, 1905, and the other in favor of Tang Ping Kwan, dated July 18th, 1905. The former intends to travel for curiosity and pleasure in the United States, while the latter intends going to Honolulu to engage in the merchantile business.

On July 10th, 1905, the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs wrote me a despatch enclosing a certificate issued to Yu Yuen Tsoi, stating that he had examined the applicant, and requesting that I visa the certificate as issued.

I have to enclose, herewith, a copy of the translation of the Viceroy's despatch, relating to the visa of the above-mentioned certificate.

Tang Ping Kwan, submitted to me a written statement by an employee of the Imperial Maritime Customs, Canton, proving conclusively to me that the said applicant is a bona fide wholesale merchant in glass, bangle and ornaments, shipping large quantities to many of the inland ports of South China.

Further, I have examined these applicants personally as well as their securities, and have satisfied myself that they are members of the exempt class and entitled to enter the United States under the provisions of the Treaty.

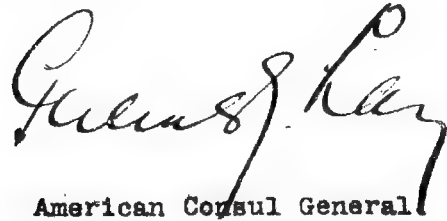
The certificates in question, are numbered 20 and 21, respectively.



I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "William J. Lay". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "W".

American Consul General

Inclosure:- Despatch from His Excellency Tsen,  
Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, dated  
July 10th, 1905.

107.

DESPATCH FROM H.E.TSEN, VICEROY OF THE TWO KWANGS.

---

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have received a report from the Officials of the Board of Education of the Two Kwang Provinces, stating that they had received an application from Mr. Yu Yun Tsei, a First Graduate of the San Ning District, requesting that a certificate be issued to him to go to the United States to travel and investigate commerce and methods of teaching. Mr. Yu has submitted a bond signed by a reliable man, guaranteeing that the facts of the above mentioned application are true. He has also submitted his photos to be attached to the said certificate.

I have investigated this matter and find the above facts are true. I have, therefore, issued a certificate for the said applicant according to regulations.

I beg to forward, herewith, the said certificate to Your Honor with the request that the same be visaed by you and return to me; so that I may hand it over to the applicant to go to the United States.

Canton, China, July 10th, 1905.

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No. 56.



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, July 20th 1905

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

*2 C + L Aug 31/05*

Visaing two Chinese Certificates.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

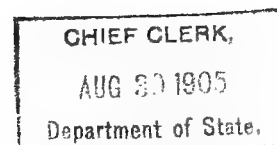
One in favor fo Chan Chun Man and the other in

favor of Lo Man Leung, both of these

gentlemen intend to travel

for curiosity and

pleasure.



No. 56.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, July 20th, 1905

THE HONORABLE . Francis B. Loomis,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I visaed two Chinese certificates on the 10th instant, one in favor of Lo Man Leung, and the other in favor of Chan Chun Man. Both of these gentlemen intend to travel together for curiosity and pleasure in the United States for a period of six weeks or two months. They left for America, July 12th, by S. S. "Empress of Japan".

The above named gentlemen are very wealthy matting merchants of Canton, members of the famous Cheong Loong matting firm, the wealthiest and most prominent of its kind in China, and possibly in the world. The capital of this firm far exceeds \$1,000,000 Mexican and the applicants' interests are placed at \$200,000 and \$140,000 Mexican, respectively.

The security furnished by these gentlemen while touring America is Messrs Arnhold, Karberg & Co. a large German importing and exporting house, with branches all over the East as well as in Europe and America, whose capital invested in China alone is variously estimated at something over \$3,000,000 Gold.

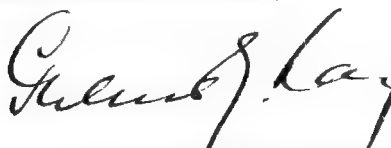
There is no question whatever that these Chinamen are members of the exempt class and entitled to enter the United States.

The certificates in question are numbered 18 and 19, respectively.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
CONSULAR BUREAU.

—••—

Dear Mr. Welch,

Could you  
have these despatches  
copied on short  
paper?

N.B.  
—



No. 57.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, July 21st, 1905

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

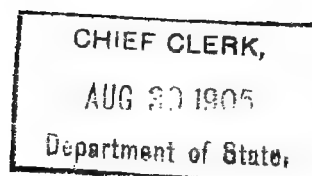
SUBJECT:

Visaing Chinese Certificates.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Particulars of Chinese applying for  
admission to U. S. Refused to visa  
certain certificates.

*C & H*  
*21 c & L*  
*Aug 31, 05*  
*Ans Sept 13/05*



No. 57.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, July <sup>21</sup>~~20~~th, 1905.

THE HONORABLE Francis B. Loomis,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department of the particulars in cases of certain Chinamen applying to enter the United States as students, or travelers, and to request that instructions be given me when I can consistently visa a certificate issued to such applicants.

A Chinaman, by name, Au Tai Tum, 18 years of age, applies for admission to enter the United States as a student. He was formerly a student in English and western branches of study in the mission school of American Presbyterian Mission, Canton, under the tutelage of the Rev. Dr. Beattie, who knows him personally and vouches for the correctness of his statement to me. For the past year the applicant has been a student in the school attached to the Catholic Cathedral here. He would take \$1,500 with him and proposes to return to China as a teacher after completing his education.

His brother, Au Shik Kim is a Commission Agent in the New York firm of Kwong San Cheung, and proposes to select a school for him to attend after his arrival in America.

This office is in receipt of a despatch, dated December 16th, 1899, from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitted through the Department of State, wherein the Consular Officer is informed that certificates presented by Chinese students "may properly be visaed when the students described in such certifi-

- cates -

certificates are less than 21 years of age, provided upon investigation, it is shown that the applicant has actually been a student for some time immediately prior to the date of his application, and can and does designate the name of the school or college in the United States, in which he intends to pursue his studies, as evidence of the good faith of the applicant."

According to the ruling given above it is necessary for the applicant, when a Chinese student, to "designate the name of the school or college in which he intends to pursue his studies." In the instance described above the applicant is unable to designate the name of the school, until he has conferred with his brother in New York, who will make the selection.

Another case which came up for decision in this office is that of one, Yu Wen Duck, aged 19, a graduate of the first degree. He was examined by the Board of Education of the Two Kwangs and having successfully passed the examination was granted a certificate by the Viceroy to go to America to complete his education. He wishes to go to Pittsburg, Pa. to live with a brother and then attend an agricultural school.

Though unable at present to designate a school or college, and though the Viceroy intends writing the Chinese Consul General at New York to make a selection for him, I refused to visa the certificate until he is able to name a school.

If a student must designate to me the school he proposes to attend, not one of the boys who are bona fide students would be able to obtain the visa of this office on their certificates, as it impossible for them to state definitely what school or college they will matriculate for.

I have further to report the particulars in the case of one, Yee Hong, a Chinaman, who wished to go to San Francisco as a teacher. He hopes to instruct Chinese children in the Chinese language, the number of pupils being 12 or 15. He is 30

- years -



years of age, and a graduate of the first degree.

In considering evidence touching the right of a Chinese teacher to enter the United States, I am utterly in the dark as to what constitutes a Chinese teacher within the meaning of the Exclusion Treaty.

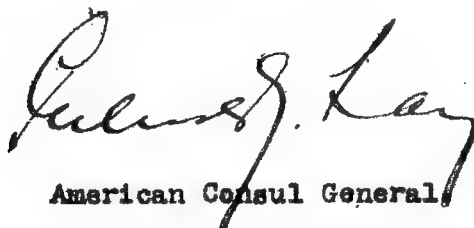
Many cases of a similar nature are constantly being brought to my attention and should I receive definite instruction how to act in these particular instances, I would be enabled to decide definitely and promptly on all similar cases in the future.

It would be of the greatest assistance to this office if immigration officers would advise me whenever a Chinaman, who holds a certificate from this district is rejected, giving the reasons for such rejection. In this way Consular officers can get an idea of how each case will be treated at the port of arrival and act accordingly, thus avoiding much misunderstanding.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General

No. 58

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, July 22nd, 1905.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

Proposed boycott of American goods.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Enclosing copy of Resolutions adopted  
by the "Opposing Exclusion Treaty  
Society;" copy of a letter addressed  
by Consul General to Chairman of Society;  
also copy of despatch to Viceroy.

CHIEF CLERK,

AUG 27 1905

Department of State.

No. 58.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, July 22nd, 1905.

THE HONORABLE Francis B. Leemis,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department that since writing my despatch No. 53, of the 10th instant, the agitation against the proposed Exclusion Treaty has, instead of subsiding as most people here believed, become more serious.

On Sunday last, a meeting was held in the city of Canton, largely attended by the governors of the trade guilds and Benevolent Societies, besides many students and common ignorant men whose sympathies are not only anti-American, but anti-foreign.

At this meeting a society was formed called the "Opposing Exclusion Treaty Society" the object of which is implied in its name. The resolutions adopted at this meeting are set forth in the enclosed translation from a Chinese newspaper.

I cabled the Department as follows on the 18th instant:

"Secstate,

Washington.

Boycott undoubtedly will be enforced August first. American trade affected somewhat already. My opinion is that boycott cannot last long. Have requested approval of Minister address meeting with a view to induce reconsideration their decision.

Sgd. Lay."

After receiving the approval of our Minister at Peking, I addressed the enclosed letter to the Chairman of a meeting of the above mentioned society on the 19th instant. This letter was read at the meeting and was published in the Chinese press the following day.

It is expected the meeting called for Sunday next July 23rd to formally open the society will be largely attended. At this meeting it is proposed to elect officers and decide on all the details necessary to make the boycott effective, and to select speakers to be sent to the outlying district to advise the people not to buy American goods.

I have interviewed a number of Chinese merchants, officials and old foreign residents here, who are all of the opinion that the boycott if started will be very short-lived, but that it will undoubtedly affect not only American trade but business generally to some extent.

There is some apprehension among foreigners here however that as this movement is not only anti-American but anti-foreign, that the rougher irresponsible element might take advantage of this opportunity to make trouble and resort to violent measures and repeat the excesses of a few days ago in Amoy. So far the speeches at the meetings have not been violent, and the leaders of this movement have cautioned moderation, but as a precautionary measure I have thought it best to send the Viceroy the enclosed letter.

It is feared that if a treaty more to the satisfaction of China is negotiated, the Chinese will attribute their imaginary victory to the boycott, and employ this means of trying to coerce not only Americans, but all foreigners whenever a

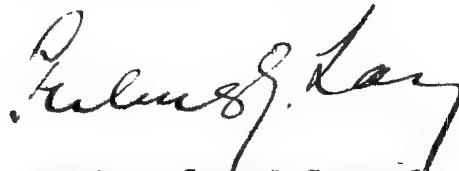
- question -

question arises with any western nation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Rufus C. Lay". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping "L" at the end.

American Consul General.

Enclosures as above stated.

*55 Exclusion No. 1*

An article published in a Canton paper of July 17th, 1905, reporting a meeting held at the "Kwong Chai" Hospital of Canton regarding the boycotting of American goods.

The members of the "Opposing Exclusion Treaty Society" held a meeting on the 16th instant (Sunday) at the "Kwong Chai" Hospital and the following plans were devised:-

1. The purpose of this Society is to advise or encourage all Chinese people to boycott American goods until the Exclusion Treaty is no longer enforced, and not do anything which may complicate the Chinese Government; otherwise the U. S. Government and the former may have trouble.

2. The Society will borrow certain rooms from the "Kwong Chai" Hospital for its office, and the Society is duly formed on this 16th day of July, 1905.

3. Any notices, circulars, or communications, which the Society may send out from the office, must be approved by the Managing Directors of the said Hospital.

4. The expenses of this Society will be subscribed by the people of this Province, and if certain Chinese people at certain ports are willing to subscribe money to this Society, we will let them send the money here whenever they please without telegraphing to hurry them.

5. As we, some time ago, arranged to begin boycotting American goods on the 1st of August next, we now decide to act in boycotting the said goods on the above fixed day. In case certain firms have certain American goods left after boycotting has begun, the said firms should definitely report the same to this Society so that we may arrange proper plans of action for the disposal of the goods belonging to the firms.

6. The office of this Society will be opened on the 21st of July, 1905, but on the 19th instant another meeting will be held to devise proper regulations and rules for the Society; so that on the day of the opening the rules may be made public.

*document No. 2.*

I beg to address you upon the subject of the proposed boycott of American goods and to strongly advise against such action being taken as it will accomplish nothing and can only injure ~~commercial~~ interests in this Province.

American goods sell in China simply because they are better and cheaper than goods of the same kind from other countries, and a boycott will only mean that competition, which makes low prices will be ruined, and the people who are now consuming American goods such as flour, cigarettes, cotton goods, &c., if the boycott should be enforced will go elsewhere for these necessities, and with American competitors out of the market, prices will be increased and you will be obliged to pay higher prices than at present.

Besides injuring your own commercial interests and the ~~poor~~ <sup>poor</sup> retailer, the proposed boycott can only affect merchants in the United States, who export to China; the very men, who long before the boycott was mentioned, strongly opposed rigid Exclusion and are now working for the very object you desire to accomplish. By enforcing a boycott you are injuring and antagonizing these friends of your cause. I can show you many American newspaper to convince you of the correctness of this statement if you desire.

I have just received a cablegram from our Minister at Peking, informing me that your foreign office and our Legation are now considering a draft of a treaty, and that there are good prospects that it will be arranged at an early date.

Our Minister has sent me the following statement with regard to the new Treaty:-

"Although it would not be proper at the present stage of the negotiations to disclose the provisions which in one form or another, will be incorporated into the treaty when finally agreed upon between the two countries, it may be categori-

- cally -

categorically and emphatically stated neither by word nor implication has the United States sought to in any way impede the return to the United States of Chinese laborers—rightfully entitled so to do, nor to put burdensome restrictions in the way of Chinese subjects not belonging to the laboring classes who may wish to visit the United States or to reside therein for purposes of pleasure or study. On the contrary, it is the earnest desire of the President and the people of the United States to extend to this latter class of visitors all such courtesies and facilities they may desire, to become better acquainted with our country, its resources, its industries, its mode of thought, its method of administration, by which knowledge, better than all other means, the relations with China may become closer and even more friendly than they have ever been. It is believed that the proposals that are now being considered by the United States and China looking to this most desirable end will fulfill our expectations and realize the friendly wishes of our President and our people."

The United States is China's greatest friend. One has only to recall the different occasions when China's integrity has been threatened when the United States has come to her assistance prompted by entirely disinterested motives.

In the interests of trade and the good relations that have always existed between the Chinese and American Government I strongly advise you to reconsider your decision to enforce a boycott at this time as your countrymen have done elsewhere.

If at any time any of your direct-~~ors~~ wish to discuss the subject of this letter with me and desire any information connected with it, I shall always be pleased to meet them.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

(sgd) *Julius G. Lay*  
American Consul General.



*Enclosure No. 3.*

119 .

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L .

Canton, China, July 21st, 1905.

His Excellency Tsen,

Viceroy of the two Kwangs.

Your Excellency:-

As Your Excellency is aware there has been considerable agitation at Canton and elsewhere which has for its aim the boycott of American goods on account of the question of exclusion of the Chinese laboring classes into the United States.

It is needless for me to point out to Your Excellency that this is a question that must and will no doubt be settled by the two governments through diplomatic channels, as it should be, but my object in addressing Your Excellency is to point out that the frequent meetings that are being held here are beginning to have the effect of arousing an anti-American feeling, - yes I may say an anti-foreign feeling - among a class of persons who are, it is believed, bent on mischief and unless some steps are taken to curb this movement, it is to be feared that riot and disorder may prevail.

Your Excellency is well aware that serious trouble has occurred before at Canton, the result of anti-foreign feeling, and steps should be taken to prevent a recurrence of disorder if possible.

I learn from the papers that the Chinese of Amoy have sent threatening letters to the compradors of the Standard Oil Company commanding him to leave the firm at once - and that the officials at the American Consulate there have been molested (on the 19th instant). It is unnecessary for me to point out to Your Excellency that such acts are a violation of Treaty.

There is a feeling of apprehension here that

the agitation which some of the gentry are trying to keep up may be fraught of future evil with serious consequences to the peace and good order of Canton. The governments of the United States and China will no doubt settle whatever differences exist as the question of coolie labor being admitted into the United States, as I have pointed out, through diplomatic channels; and China must not forget that the agitation referred to is directed against a country which has shown by her acts to be her best friend. This has been fully demonstrated of recent years and everything should be done to cement the friendly relations that have so long existed between the two countries.

Your Excellency is no doubt aware that His Excellency Yuan Shih-hai has been the folly of the movement which is doing no good and merely disturbing trade and I learn he has taken steps to stop it. I may also allude to the fact that the Commercial Guild at Tientsin has sent a circular to all the retail dealers to the effect that "as the Tientsin market having been more or less disturbing since the Boxer trouble, and as things have shown great improvement of late, it is not advisable to again disturb and hamper the trade just as it is showing signs of rapidly increasing by participating in this new trouble The proposed boycott will undoubtedly much impede trade".

I hope that Your Excellency will take such action as in your wisdom may seem proper to prevent any further agitation which it is to be feared may result in riot and disorder.

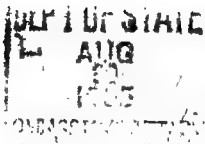
I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

*(sgd) Julius E. Lay*

American Consul General.

NO. 59.



✓ CONSULAR BUREAU  
*To the President's Sec'y*  
*Ack. Rep. Legation*  
*passed*

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, July 24th, 1905.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

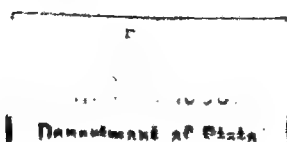
SUBJECT:

Proposed Boycott of American  
goods.

*Ans. to  
sent back  
any 21 05*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Enclosing copies of translations of  
resolutions adopted by the "Opposing  
Exclusion Treaty Society," a despatch  
to the Viceroy protesting against  
coercive measures decided upon; also  
articles from local press.



No. 507

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, July 24th, 1905

THE HONORABLE Francis B. Leomis,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith translation of the resolutions adopted at a meeting held yesterday, for the purpose of carrying into effect the proposed boycott against American goods.

The Chinese who attended the meeting at which these resolutions were passed were not importers of American goods but the literati, or college graduates who exert a strong influence among the people and officials. I do not believe however that this influence will induce merchants who now use American oil in this district to buy oil elsewhere. I am confirmed in this opinion by the fact that this morning after the meeting held yesterday to expose purchasers of American goods, the Standard Oil Company are selling oil as usual.

There was a report circulated that a compradore of an American concern on the foreign settlement here had been threatened if he continued working for Americans, but I have been unable to get any confirmation of this report. The press also reports that the agitators of these movements are resorting to intimidating Chinese employed by Americans at Shanghai.

It will be noticed that by article 10 of the enclosed resolutions, it has been decided "if cunning merchants secretly sell American goods and the fact is found out by the Society, the name of his shop will be published in the Chinese newspapers so that he may be held up to scorn before the eyes of the people". This coercive measure enforced, would in my opinion be a violation of the spirit of our treaty stipulations with China, and I have called the attention

of the Viceroy to this fact in the enclosed letter.

It is possible that the agitators of this movement, disheartened by their failure to accomplished much, might by oppressive measures and intimidation cause trouble, but it is difficult even for the oldest resident here to predict what may happen, as this movement is unique in the history of China.

There is a possibility also that, in the outlying districts, where the people are very ignorant and where the reasons for this agitation are only partially understand, attacks may be made on missionaries.

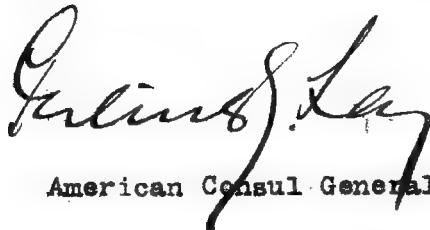
I beg to enclose besides the matter above mentioned translations of articles that have appeared in the local press.

I have kept our Minister at Peking notified constantly of the development of the situation here.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.

Enclosure:-

Translations of articles re boycott of  
American goods.

Page No. 1.

An article published in a Canton paper of July 24th, 1905, reporting a meeting held at the "Kwong Chai" Hospital re the boycotting of American goods.

The opening of the "Opposing Exclusion Treaty Society" was held yesterday and its name changed to "the society of devising means to retaliate the vexatious Exclusion Treaty by boycotting American goods."

The proceedings of the meeting began at 2 P. M. and the Chairman notified the people of the points proposed by the Directors of the society, as follows:-

A. The various merchants have among themselves agreed to the fact that they will not order or contract for any more American goods, and now this society will select special officers to call at every firm and every store to ask them to sign an agreement to the effect that they will order no more American goods; so that this plan may be diligently followed or adopted.

B. The special speakers employed by this society will begin work on the 24th instant.

C. To print the rules of this Society and lists of the trade mark of the American goods and its kinds, and to circulate the same all over this City of Canton, the various towns and villages of this Province of Kwong Tung, the various provinces in China, and the various ports of the world.

D. To acknowledge all telegram or cablegrams and letters received by this society from any place; this to begin on the 24th instant.

Then Mr. ---- acting in behalf of the Chinese loudly read the following rules of the society to the people.

1. This society is established for the purpose of retaliating against the maltreatment towards the Chinese laborers by the Americans; therefore we name the society as "The society for devising means to retaliate the vexatious Exclusion Treaty by boycotting American goods".

2.

2. To effect the union of the Chinese people and boycott American goods until the Exclusion Treaty is no longer enforced. We will adopt the methods of boycott which are used by the people of the world and no law can hinder us. Also we have decided not to complicate the diplomatic relations between the United States and China, etc.

3. To borrow certain rooms from the "Kwong Chai" Hospital for the office of this Society; it is decided to open this office on this 23rd day of this month.

4. All notices circulars, and communications, which the society may send out, must be approved by the members of this society after a meeting and also by the Managing Directors of the said "Kwong Chai" Hospital.

5. The expenses of this society will be subscribed by the people of this Province, and if certain Chinese people at certain ports are willing to subscribe money to the society, we will let them send the money here whenever they please without telegraphing to hurry them for any subscription, this society may receive from any one, a receipt must be given to the subscriber and a book containing the statements re the incomes and expenditures of the society will be printed in the future.

6. As we, sometime ago, decided to begin to boycott American goods on the 1st of August next, the members of this society and others who have love for their own country are willing to diligently boycott the said goods on the above fixed day. As to the American goods of the various firms and stores that are left after the boycott has begun, the said firms and stores should definitely report the same to the society so that we may arrange proper plans of action for the disposal of the said goods.

7. Just as the commercial Guild of Shanghai decided not to contract or order any more American goods on or after the 20th instant, so the merchants of Canton also adopt the same measure diligently.

8. It is the duty of this society to unite with the other societies of the same purpose at the different places,

3.

and further it is the duty of every member of this society to advise or exhort the Chinese people (to boycott American goods).

9. There are two kinds of people, - one is the sellers and the other the buyers of American goods. The buyers are easier to assist in this matter and we should pay more attention to them. Some of the sellers may so desire to make their customary profits that they disregard their duties as loyal citizens and are content to be the enemy of the people but we exhort all the buyers to join to boycott for it is not different to buy other than American goods; so as to be in accordance with the desire of the people. So if the number of the buyers who will not buy American goods, increases daily, then the certain cunning merchants who want to sell American goods secretly; it will oblige to stop such sale themselves, for there will be no one willing to buy their goods.

10. To print "Do not sell American goods" papers (one yard by six inches with six large characters "This shop don't sell American goods" and small characters "The maltreatment of the American towards the Chinese laborers is unreasonable. Now our Chinese people have united together to devise retaliatory measures and do not any longer sell American goods. This is our duty and if any one deals with the American he is a man without shame) and supply them to the various firms and stores to be posted on their doors. If cunning merchants secretly sell American goods and the fact is found out by this Society, the name of his shop will be published in the Chinese news-papers so that he may be held up to scorn before the eyes of the people.

11. To print "Do not buy American goods" papers (the size and the characters are the same as above except leave the space for the word "shop" blank and change the word "sell" into the word "buy") and supply them to the various dwelling houses to be posted on their doors.

12. The said papers to be supplied all over this city and the towns near by. (In case one may lose the said paper or this society may fail to give one to a shop or house he may write



4.

this society a letter to ask for the same). The other towns and villages may appoint some one to call at this office for the papers.

13. Ten Directors, who are able and respectable, will be selected by the public.

14. One hundred members who have energies and are willing to act for this society, will be selected by the public for the discussion of this question.

15. To employ one Treasurer and two Accountants, who will be recommended by the Board of Directors. If the appointees do anything wrong, the Directors are responsible.

16. Two Auditors will be selected by the public once every month to inspect the accounts of this society.

17. To employ eight speakers to separately proceed to the various places to make speeches relating to this movement; so that everybody may understand it is very important and hence diligently follow the plans devised by this society (in boycotting American goods).

18. To employ two special Reporters to investigate all the trade-marks of the American goods and compare them with the list of the same marks ascertained by the other societies; then put them in a list with drawings and turn it over to the proper officer of this society for printing. The said list will be published in the Chinese papers, posted everywhere, and presented and explained to everybody; so that all may understand it.

19. To employ a special officer to obtain all accounts of the maltreatment of this Exclusion Treaty, the progress of the retaliation, and the future results of the same, and all lectures or articles published in all papers re this question, and print the same in books to furnish material to the speakers as well as the regular Benevolent Society speakers. If any one at any place wishes to make speeches re the situation of this matter, he may write this society to ask for the said books

5.

and we will send him of them whenever it is finished.

20. To employ one secretary to take charge of the letters etc. and read everything that is necessary at every meeting.

21. People may call at this society to discuss the said question at any time and when there is something important, we will hold a special meeting.

22. Any surplus, which may be left after this Exclusion Act is repealed and this society dissolves, will be used for the establishment of a manufactory in Canton and a public newspaper for the purpose of retaliating against the maltreatment accorded us by the foreign people, and in increasing the prosperity of our people.

When every one of the above rule was read, the people lifted their hands to show that they consider the same as right and have no objection whatever. Also when every one of the important points was read, the people clapped their hands very loudly, signifying their hearty approval.

Then the reader of the above rules remarked that if there be any mistake in the rules which the people may fail to notice now but find out in the future, they may write to this society regarding the same and we will be pleased to correct it at any time.

The proceedings of the said meeting of yesterday took place regularly and the people were very enthusiastic and felt encouraged: from this it is evident that the rights of our Country and the energies of our people have at last begun to demand the recognition they deserve; therefore I (the editor) specially congratulate the society and our Country.

*Volume No. 2.*

*No. 112.*

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, July 24th, 1905.

His Excellency Tsen,

Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

Your Excellency:

I see by the native papers that at a meeting held at the Kuang Chi I Yuen yesterday, certain resolutions were adopted which if carried into effect, would, in my opinion, be a violation of the spirit of the Treaties between the United States and China, and in fact between China and all foreign Countries.

I beg to call Your Excellency's attention to the fact that by the stipulations of Treaty between the United States and China, trade may be carried on in an unrestricted way; that nothing shall be done to impede the business between the two countries and that no injurious restrictions shall be placed upon it. Trade with the United States shall be open to all classes of Chinese. I may refer Your Excellency to Article XV of the Treaty of 1844 between the United States and China, to Article XV, of the Treaty of 1858; and by Article 1 of the Treaty of 1880, it will be seen that "The Governments of the United States and China, recognizing the benefits of their past commercial relations, and in order still further to promote such relations between the citizens and subjects of the two powers, mutually agree to give the most careful and favorable attention to the representations of either as to such special extension of commercial intercourse as either may desire."

I think that Your Excellency will agree with me that the intent of the Treaties quoted is that each Government shall do what it can to foster commerce and not allow anything to be done that may impair it.

A merchant - either Chinese or American - has a  
- perfect -

perfect right to buy in any market or any particular kind of goods he chooses, but he should not be coerced not to buy any particular kind of goods and if he did he should not be threatened with being held up to ridicule and scorn and disgraced in the eyes of the people.

The resolutions adopted at yesterday's meeting of the so-called "Society for devising means to restrict the vexatious Treaty by boycotting American goods" are in my opinion a direct violation of the spirit and intent of the Treaties. I fail to understand by what right a company or organization or Chinese have to convene meetings, which have for their object, the avowed purpose of violating the provisions of existing treaties entered into between the Governments of China and the United States.

Treaties are solemn compacts between Governments and they should be carefully observed by the people of the contracting Governments. What right has a company of men to appoint what they are pleased to call "Special Officers" to go about and induce persons to act against their own interests and boycott American goods? I learn that this so-called Society is prepared to even use threatening means to accomplish the purpose it has in view.

I cannot for a moment believe that Your Excellency's sanctions the proceedings of yesterday's meeting, but I write officially so that there may be an official record of my views on the subject.

With assurance of esteem,

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

American Consul General.

THE FOLLOWING PLANS OF ACTION RE THE BOYCOTTING OF AMERICAN GOODS WERE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CUSTOMS AT CANTON FROM THE CHINESE MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL MARITIME POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI TOGETHER WITH A NOTE REQUESTING THAT THE SAID PLANS BE DILIGENTLY FOLLOWED, ETC.

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1. The purpose of this movement is to oppose the Exclusion Treaty until same is no longer enforced. Our people must not slightly change our minds and thus let the U. S. Government get the advantage in this matter.

2. If the U. S. Government is unwilling to repeal the Exclusion law, we swear that we will not buy American goods until the said law is repealed.

3. When any of the Chinese people of any place receive this letter, he should fix a day to assemble the people together and hold notices in the common language of the place giving full details of this matter, and have the same posted everywhere and presented every-body so that all the people may thoroughly understand the situation.

4. We must all be united so that we may exert great influence and strength. We should, therefore, bring together all the merchants to energetically act in preventing the said Treaty from being enforced.

5. After a Society is formed, we should convene to discuss this matter wherever it is necessary; so as to maintain the energies of the people.

6. We must appoint some one to proceed to the various towns and villages to make speeches fully describing the real situation in this matter.

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EXTRACT FROM HONGKONG CHINESE  
NEWSPAPER CALLED "THE WORLD NEWS" OF JUNE 30TH,  
UNDER THE HEADING, "CANTON NEWS."

\*\*\*\*\*  
"GAMBLERS JOIN THE BOYCOTT OF AMERICAN GOODS.  
ALL CLASSES UNITED IN PROTEST AGAINST EXCLUSION TREATY."

While all students and business men are using every effort to prevent the new exclusion treaty from becoming law, they can readily cognize that the effective boycott of any and all American goods will assist in attaining the desired modification. Now even here in Canton every gambling house has, in the past, been in the habit of giving gratis to their patrons such first class cigarettes as "Three Stiles" and "Wild Woodbine", this being looked upon as generous and liberal, and gamblers have been loath to accept anything inferior to these well known brands.

An inquiry from a number of these saloons has elicited the fact that first rate houses supply as much as \$3 to \$4 worth of these goods gratis daily to their patrons, while the smaller ones all give over one dollar's worth away daily. Just now, however, even the gambling saloons have joined in the discussions over the exclusion laws, and have also joined in the general boycott by discontinuing to supply American Cigarettes, in favor of Chinese "Dragon" brand manufactures in Macao, while others have engaged men to roll their own cigarettes from Chinese cut tobacco.

Habitual gamblers, who seldom trouble themselves about anything, have come to look upon the Americans as an enemy to their race. No wonder, then, that others with a general knowledge recognize the injustice of the restrictions of their countrymen.

## FURTHER EXTRACT.

All of the students or attendants at the various Government academies in the north, have joined the general boycott of things American. The boycott is assured and was recently demonstrated by an occurrence at one of the above academies. All the students and teachers agreed that certain cigarettes including "pin-head", "atlas," "Sweet Capital" and certain medicines, were to be included in the category of goods not to be handled by any of the inmates of the institution referred to. One day a student bought a few packets of "pin-head" cigarettes and commenced to smoke one. A certain teacher called him and reminded him of the decision of the inmates of the academy, and explained to him that he was not to smoke these cigarettes, as the manufacturers compatriots had become then an injustice by excluding their merchants from admission to the United States, and he further informed the student that all over China American goods were being boycotted. He also added to his remonstrance that the student's asking for American cigarettes was prejudicial to his country's interests, if he yielded to the desire instead of suppressing it. The student understood the words and was forthwith awakened to reply to his teacher thus:

"the interests of my countrymen are more to me than my desires, he immediately destroyed the cigarettes and swore not to touch one again until the wrongs of his fellow countrymen were righted. When this became known throughout the institution all his friends and fellow students were much touched by his loyalty and obedience, and this added considerably to their respect for him.

Lately a placard has appeared at Peking inviting all big merchants who largely handle manufactures of the American Tobacco Company (such as Peacock and Pin Head Cigarettes) to refrain from doing so in the future, as it is imperative that all and everyone should unite to discontinue to use all American goods."

TRANSLATION OF NOTICE  
APPEARING IN THE WORLD NEWS OF JULY 5TH, AS A RESULT OF  
REMONSTRANCE BY THE HONG ONG DEPOT WITH THE  
EDITOR CONCERNING HIS PUBLICATION  
OF JUNE 30TH.

---

TAKE notice and understand what are American goods.

Since it has been agreed not to purchase American goods, our countrymen have taken the matter up very warmly and wholeheartedly and are boycotting goods American, and all Chinaman are glad. One of our methods of boycotting is in not smoking American cigarettes, but in this connection we would point out that "Three Castles" and "Woodbine" cigarettes, manufactured by the British American Tobacco Company Limited, do not come from America.

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THE CONTENTS OF THIS CIRCULAR HAVE  
REFERENCE TO THE AMERICAN EXCLUSION LAWS.

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All over the country the newspapers are discussing the burning question of the stringent restrictions placed against our admittance to the United States, and this circular discusses a few of the more important methods by which a modification may be obtained. But our first essential must be unity, for that means strength, and unless all act as one man there is little hope of success.

Now let all contractors cease to contract for Americans or things American, let each and every consumer of American articles turn elsewhere, let all coolies decline to discharge American goods from any vessel, and let every dealer and every merchant discontinue handling anything connected with America or Americans. This will be most effective in bring about a relaxation. China, with her dense population, reckons that she is able to succeed by this method, for the Americans will soon grow tired of the law when they are doing no business. When their goods arrive there will be no one to land them and even should the laborers be offered additional inducement, when the goods are landed the strong combination of the guilds prevents the goods from being placed on the market. What then will become of them?

An American was known to have laughingly remarked that the Chinese could not successfully boycott American goods, as they had a treaty to protect them, but he received a reply that while the treaty permitted merchants to reside in the country and arranged the Customs tariff, it does not not cannot compel Chinese to purchase goods against their wish. No government can bind its people to accept articles they do not want, or to do what they do not want to do.

We hear that in Hong Kong even the laborers have a guild, and through the guild's committee it is comparatively easy to acquaint those immediately concerned with any method that may be decided upon.

regular - 2 -

Besides procuring the desired object, the complete boycott of American goods would be gratifying to many others of the great powers, inasmuch as the other foreign merchants gain by as much as the Americans lose, and when other goods get a hold on the market it will take a long time to recover lost ground.

Our laborers shall also understand that even should extra inducement be offered them to work, it will finally be taken out of them, any increase in the cost of handling goods only results in the price of the goods to the consumer being advanced, and should prices be reduced to a losing basis, it will cause difficulties to the American merchants and their future possibilities suffer accordingly.

Now supposing that Hong Kong and all the ports in China should adopt suggestions similar to those given above, what will become of American goods? Where is there another such ~~land~~ as China? Americans will soon see ruin staring at them; because our country has been so much slighted and ignored in the past we must insist in maintaining an effective boycott until the Americans see that we will no longer bear insults without a murmur. We do not recommend or incite the people to use any force, but with these remarks submit the whole case to the people, feeling confident that the final result will be as we predict.

We have formed an association from amongst all the large merchants and guilds, and have elected a committee to carefully supervise the working of all shops and hongs, and we have agreed that should any member be found handling American wares he will be at once expelled. This association are having printed a pamphlet form for circulation to the very heart of the Empire, a resume of all the unfair and unjust treatment our countrymen have received at the hands of the Americans, pointing to the measures that are being taken throughout the country to protest against the latest injustice and calling upon one and all to join the general boycott. By this means we have hopes

oular - 3 -

acquainting the whole country with the regulations against their entrymen and of obtaining universal support.

In these days of keen competition we cannot understand why our merchants should be prevented from entering the country and what can be restrictions placed on students and tourists be for. We allow Americans free entry and every opportunity of pursuing a peaceful commercial living; therefore, since we are bound by treaty to admit them, we don't want any of their goods. Why even Koreans and Japanese are allowed comparatively free entry into the country, is this not being insultingly to debar us alone. Then let our strong action in this boycott show that we can no longer be looked upon as weak and timid and that we can resist an injustice by retaliation in other directions.

The American cannot blame us, as we were not the first to strike have long been the victims of injustice and only now have we sought of retaliation by universal support. The hands of our government will be much strengthened in the approaching negotiations.

Although it was said that this boycott would cause trouble between the governments, that is not so, as it is an affray entirely between the two people and not effecting the government in any way detrimental to our interests in other directions.

Therefore, let us all combine and use every effort to bring about some modification to the present laws, thereby earning thanks from all our countrymen.

After careful inquiry, we give a list of the most important American goods on this market:- Among American provisions piece goods, roses, sweet caporal, Eagle Bird, Wild Woodbine, Three Castles and Cycle Cigarettes manufactured by the British-American Co. Ltd. Please note distinctly that these goods can be distinguished from others by bearing the mark "Made in the United States \*U.S.A., U. S. America etc."

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The above is a resume of a circular published in Canton.

AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN A CANTON PAPER OF JULY 20TH, 1905, REPORTING A MEETING HELD AT THE "KWONG CHAI" HOSPITAL, RE THE BOYCOTTING OF AMERICAN GOODS.

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The members of the "Opposing Treaty Society" held a meeting on the 19th instant at the "kwong Chai" Hospital to decide the following points before the opening of the Society.

1st. To select officers for the Society.

2nd. To raise money for expenses.

3rd. To devise rules or regulations.

(It is reported that none of the above points was decided at this meeting.)

The said Society originally arranged to open its office on the 21st instant. But, owing to the shortness of the time, they postponed the said opening until the 23rd instant at 1 p.m.

This is a matter concerning the right of our Country; so that any and all Chinamen ought to assist in this matter.

I (the editor) respectfully ask all our people to go and attend the said opening.

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An article published in a Canton paper of July 27th 1905, re the boycott of American goods.

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The 26th instant was the birthday of Marquis Quan, a Chinese God, and many Labor Guilds celebrated the occasion.

A certain Labor Guild, which had previously decided to oppose the Exclusion Treaty, wrote an oath to swear before the said God that they will diligently boycott American goods. the Leader of the Guild loudly read the said oath and remarked that if any of the members still use American goods hereafter before the vexatious Exclusion-act is repealed, the God will punish him.

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An article published in a Canton paper of July 22nd, 1905, re the proposed boycott of American goods.

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On the 21st instant the Commercial Guild of Canton received the following telegram from the Commercial Guild of Shanghai.

"The Commercial Guild,  
Canton.

On the 20th of July, 1905, the Commercial Guild of Shanghai and the whole-sale firms held a meeting and decided in first place not to order any more American goods, and every one who attended the meeting signed that he is willing to comply with the decision.

Sd. Tseng Chu & others,  
Directors of the Commercial Guild."

Re the boycotting of American goods for the purpose of preventing the Exclusion Treaty from being enforced, our Chinese people realize that it is a necessary and proper plan. But, as the various firms and shops have some stock of American goods on hand which they bought before, if they be stopped from selling the same; then they be compelled to lose money. It is too difficult for the merchants.

Now, the merchants of the whole-sale firms at Shanghai have decided not to order any more American goods: this is a very proper plan of boycotting American goods.

After the Cantonese merchants, who have some sense, have read this telegram, they ought to follow the method of the

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No. 60.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, July 27th, 1905.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

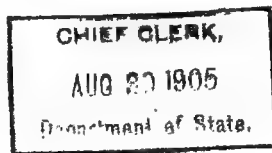
*recd by form  
aug 31/05*

Resignation of Chief Clerk.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports Resignation of Alfred P. Greaves,  
as Chief Clerk, to take effect August 1st,  
1905.

*reporting the resignation of Alfred P. Greaves.  
ack in your office*



NO. 89

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, July 27th , 1905 .

THE HONORABLE Francis B. Loomis,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

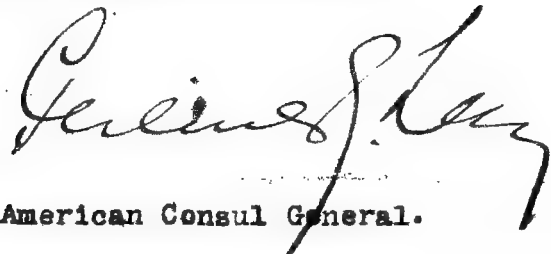
I have the honor to report that Alfred P. Greaves, clerk  
at this Consulate General has handed me the enclosed resignation.

As soon as a suitable young man is found he will be engaged  
as clerk.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.

Enclosure:

Resignation of Alfred P. Greaves.



CONSULAR SERVICE, U. S. A.

Canton, China, July 25th, 1905.

Honorable Julius G. Lay,  
American Consul General,  
Canton, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to present, herewith, my resignation as Chief Clerk in this Consulate General to take effect August 1st, 1905, and to request that you will please accept it.

Further, I beg to request that you will give me a letter of recommendation.

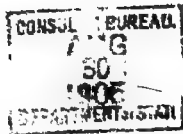
I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*A. F. Greaves*

No. 61.



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, July 31st, 1905

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

Death of Mr. Hay

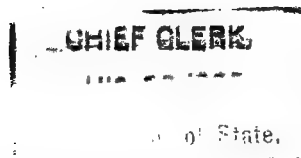
*Am Aug 31/05*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Enclosing copies of despatches from

Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, Governor

of Kwang Tung Province, Treasurer, etc.



No 61.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, July 31st , 1905

THE HONORABLE Francis B. Loomis,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

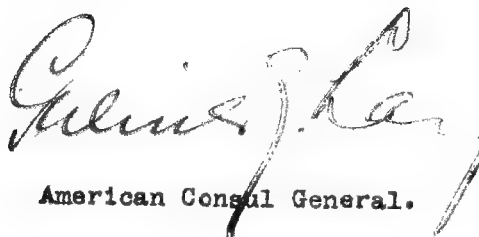
WASHINGTON, D: C.

SIR:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, copy of a translation of despatches received from Their Excellencies Tsen, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, and Chung, Governor of Kwong Tung Province, relating to the death of the Honorable John Hay, Secretary of State; also a copy of a translation of a joint despatch received from the Provincial Treasurer, Provincial Judge, Salt Commissioner and Grain Commissioner, relative to the same subject.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

Enclosures:

Copy of a translation of despatches from Viceroy and Governor dated, July 3rd, 1905.

A Joint despatch from Provincial Treasurer, Provincial Judge, Salt Commissioner and Grain Commissioner, dated, July 3rd, 1905.

Canton, July 3rd, 1905,

Honorable Julius G. Lay,  
American Consul General,  
Canton, China.

Sir:-

I regret to acknowledge the receipt of your note of July 3rd, 1905, informing me that the Honorable John Hay, American Secretary of State, is dead.

In reply, I beg to state that Mr. Hay's great merits are well known all over the world and all friendly nations of the United States appreciated his services very much.

Now that Mr. Hay has suddenly departed from this world, your nation truly regrets very much the loss of a great statesman and I sincerely sympathize with you.

With compliments,

Card of Tsen Chun Shuan,  
Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

Note:

A similar letter was received from Chung Jin Chin, Governor of Kwong Tung Province.

Canton, July 3rd, 1905.

Hon. Julius G. Lay,  
American Consul General,  
Canton, China.

Sir:

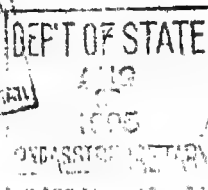
I regret to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 3rd instant, informing me that the Honorable John Hay, American Secretary of State, had departed from this world on the 1st instant.

In reply, I beg to say that we are well aware that Secretary Hay had exercised his best efforts in maintaining the friendly relations between the United States and China; therefore we not only regret that your country has lost a great statesman, but also do we regret that our Government has lost a very good friend.

With compliments,

Cards of Provincial Treasurer,  
Provincial Judge, Salt Commissioner  
and Grain Commissioner.

No. 62.



CONSULAR BUREAU  
*To the President's Secretary*  
*Aug 30*  
*✓*

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, August 1st, 1905.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

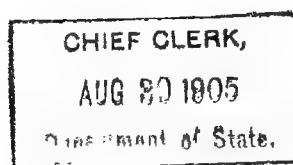
SUBJECT:

*recd by Sec. 11  
to Sec. 11  
Aug 21/05*

Proposed Boycott of American  
Goods.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports that the agitation is subsiding,  
oil and cotton piece goods guilds have not  
yet signed not to buy American goods.



No. 62

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, August 1st, 1905.

THE HONORABLE Francis B. Loomis,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to report that at this writing - the day fixed for the boycott of American goods to commence - every indication seems to point to an early collapse of this agitation which has been kept alive principally by the Chinese press.

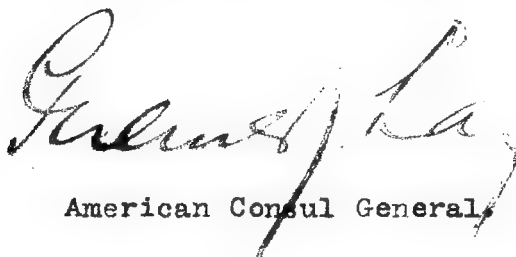
To-day many houses in the Chinese city of Canton are covered <sup>with</sup> ~~by~~ placards urging the people not to buy American goods, and thirty or forty trade guilds are reported to have signed an agreement not to buy our goods. It is significant however, that the oil and cotton piece goods guilds have not as yet signed.

The movement has not sufficiently developed to enable even the oldest residents of this district <sup>to predict</sup> what may transpire, but I shall keep the Minister at Peking and the Department constantly posted on the situation as the movement progresses or subsides.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General

It is reported by a Canton paper of July 31st that on the 28th instant the Foreign Goods Guild borrowed a certain Chinese Hotel to hold a meeting and it was decided to boycott American goods hereafter.

As the members feared that some bad member may secretly buy and sell American goods and thus evade the boycott, they proposed to write an oath and swear before a Chinese God.

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An article published in a Canton paper of July 31st, 1905, reporting a meeting held at the "Kwong Chai" Hospital re the boycott of American goods.

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On the 30th instant "The Society for devising means to retaliate the vexatious Exclusion Treaty" held the usual meeting at the "Kwong Chai" Hospital and decided two points as follows:

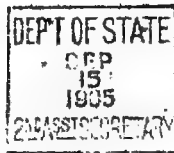
1. A special meeting will be held on the 3rd of August, 1905, for the purpose of arranging the affairs of the Society.

2. In future the society will hold a meeting on every Saturday instead of every Sunday.

It is reported that in the last few days the society sent some one to call at the various Benevolent Societies, etc. to ask them to sign or seal that they are willing to boycott American goods. It is further reported that over ten Benevolent Societies and 55 Merchant-Guilds are willing to assist the Society and the other Societies or Guilds have not answered as to whether or not they will assist the society. When the said signing is completed, the same will be photographed and presented to the public.

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No. 63



CONSULAR BUREAU

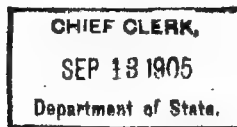
*To the President's  
Secretary  
Ack. commending our  
Lay's efforts.*

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, August 9th, 1905.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



SUBJECT:

Boycott of American goods.

*Over to Secy  
Lay Sept 16/05*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the movement as growing among the better classes. Various steps taken to influence agitators to abandon it. Viceroy notified that he will be held responsible for any losses that might be sustained by American merchants.



No. 63.

AMERICAN CONSUL-GENERAL,

Canton, China, August 9th, 1905 .

THE HONORABLE Francis B. Loomis,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to report that since writing the Department last, regarding the boycott of American goods in this district, nothing has transpired to change the situation materially.

Meetings are constantly held, attended generally by the literati and gentry. Literature is being freely distributed throughout the district, urging the people not to buy American goods, and giving the names and marks of articles of American manufacture at present sold in this vicinity.

The Standard Oil Company are still selling oil here, but not in the usual quantities. The sale of American flour is also affected somewhat, and the sales of the British American Tobacco Company have fallen off fifty per cent.

I have written the Boycott Organization the enclosed letter, calling their attention to the President's recent order sent me in Department's circular of June 26th, 1905. My letter was published in the Chinese press the same day with the comment, "why didn't the President do this before?" There is no argument that could be advanced showing the futility of this movement, that would influence the agitators to abandon this foolish boycott.

The boycott has been unquestionably organized by men who have little or no interest in it, and I am of the opinion that the Chinese Authorities are sympathizing with them, and that the majority of the merchants are not. The neglect of the Chinese Authorities to do their utmost to stop this dangerous boycott is

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the best evidence of their connivance with its supporters.

I beg to enclose reply from the Viceroy to my letter of the 21st instant (already sent to the Department) in which I pointed out the probable dangerous results of this boycott. It will be seen that the Viceroy argues, that the Chinese people have a right to buy from whomsoever they choose; that he has issued orders to the Magistrates to severely punish those who commit violence &c, and that he infers that he can do no more. I have taken issue with the Viceroy on these points as will be seen in letters and interviews mentioned later.

On Saturday last, I was advised by the Standard Oil Company's Agent here that their Chinese representative at Wuchow, a treaty port, had been threatened in an **anonymous** letter with death if he continued to sell American oil, and that the Agent who had fled from Wuchow had been informed that the Standard Oil Company's junk, loaded with kerosene oil, and anchored at Wuchow would be destroyed by the Boycott Committee.

I at once wired the Magistrate at Wuchow the following:

Canton, August 7th, 1905.

Prefect,

Wuchow.

Standard Oil Company's property Wuchow threatened Agent already threatened obliged to leave: will hold Chinese Government responsible for losses directly or indirectly sustained.

Sd. Lay.

American Consul General.

Since then I hear from the Standard Oil Company that the situation at Wuchow is not serious.

I have reported this occurrence fully to the Viceroy in the enclosed letter of August 8th, 1905.

Yesterday the 8th instant I received the following telegram from our Minister at Peking.

3.

Peking, August 8th, 1905.

Day,

Canton.

By direction of the President have informed Chinese Government United States will hold it directly responsible for failure insure rights required by the Treaty 1858 article 15. If you think it necessary advise authorities or use this as may be wanted.

Sd. Rockhill.

This morning I have had a long interview with the Secretary to the Viceroy at this Consulate, at which I showed him the above telegram, and pointed out that the Viceroy could suppress this whole agitation by one stroke of the pen. He replied that the Viceroy could not interfere with the people's right to buy whatever goods they chose, to which I agreed, but assured him that my Government would regard the boycott organization as an illegal one, which if not openly, was in some way intimidating merchants who still wish to buy American goods, but who were afraid to continue to do so; that the posters, notices, meetings, &c, in themselves, might not be regarded by the Viceroy as illegal, but that the effect on the people was the same as open threats, and that therefore the organization and the dangerous agitation it was creating was illegal, and if the Viceroy did not at once put a stop to it, he was neglecting a duty imposed by the treaties between our respective Countries. I further advised the Secretary that nothing less than an immediate suppression of this agitation by the Viceroy, would satisfy the United States Government that China was fulfilling her treaty promises with us.

The Secretary then assured me that the Viceroy would issue a proclamation, but I reminded him that a proclamation warning the people not to use intimidating measures might not accomplish the desired result. However, that was for the Viceroy to decide. The Viceroy must publicly declare the boy-

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boycott, meetings, newspaper articles, and everything that tends to excite the people, illegal, and order that they be suppressed immediately.

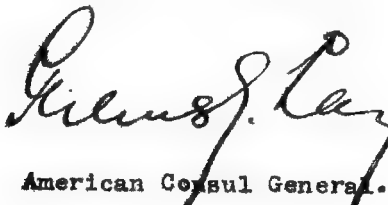
I further pointed out to the Secretary that Yuen Shi Kai, the Viceroy of the Province of Chihli had prevented the boycott from starting in that Province, and that the Viceroy <sup>had</sup> could do the same.

I am, of course, keeping the Legation at Peking fully informed by letter and cable of development here.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

Enclosures:-

1. Copy of letter addressed to President of Opposing Exclusion Treaty Society, dated August 4th,
2. Copy of Viceroy's reply, dated July 26th.
3. Copy of letter to Viceroy, dated August 8th.

*Exclusion No. 1.*

268.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, August 4th, 1905.

The President of the  
Opposing Exclusion Treaty Society,  
Kweng Chai Hospital.

Sir:-

Believing that you and your co-workers have not seen the recent order issued by the President of the United States which has appeared in the Hong Kong papers, with regard to all Chinese entering the United States; or at least that your members do not appreciate its significance, I beg to quote extracts from same in order that your committee can carefully consider its purport before deciding to continue the proposed boycott of American goods which can only injure the commerce of Chinese and American merchants.

The President actuated only by a sense of justice has order our Immigration officials to treat all Chinese arriving in the United States with courtesy and that merchants, travellers and students are to be admitted as the same class of persons from all other nations.

The principal reason of the boycott, as I understand it, is the harsh treatment to which Chinese of the exempt class have hitherto been subjected.

The President of the United States has now, by his order done away with that grievance.

The Immigration officials have been told that no harshness in the administration of the law will be tolerated and that any discourtesy shown to Chinese persons by any official of the Government will be cause for immediate dismissal from the service.

Congress which is the only power to make laws in the  
United -

United States, or confirm treaties, does not meet until December, but the vexatious treatment of Chinese at San Francisco was not due to the law, but the way the law was enforced, and this unsatisfactory state of affairs which your people have complained of, has now been remedied by the President, so why continue a boycott that can accomplish nothing whatever.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sd. Julius G. Lay,

American Consul General.



*Enclosure No. 2.*

Despatch from H. H. Tsen, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

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Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of July 21st, 1905, stating that meetings have been held at Canton and elsewhere for the purpose of boycotting of American goods.

Your Honor also stated that such acts would impair the friendly relations between our respective Governments as well as the peace of this Province, therefore you have to request me to take necessary steps to stop them, etc.

Having duly perused the above communication, I beg to say, in reply, that the boycott of American goods was proposed for the purpose of retaliating the Exclusion of Chinese laborers into the United States, and I have heard of it for some time.

As the friendly relations between the Governments of the United States and China have been always very close, but, unfortunately, this affair has happened; I must express that I regret it very much. But, the meetings regarding this matter were first held at Shanghai by the Commercial Guild and the people of the various provinces followed the same method as soon as they heard of it, so you see not only the people of this Province are interested. These acts were caused by the deep feeling of the people and I believe that Your Honor will excuse them.

Relating to the matter of a merchant who wishes to trade with another or a person who wishes to buy something from a merchant, they have perfect right to trade or buy as they please. If a merchant or person does not want to use American goods, he should not be compelled to use them, just as if he wants to buy American goods, there is no law that may compel him not to buy the same.

As to the meetings held by the Commercial Guilds, China, regarding the boycott of American goods, they desire to

protect and beg public benefit to their own people: this is their own feeling and nothing can prevent it. If pressure were used to stop them, it is feared that the feelings of the people would become more excited or aroused and thus it would be more difficult to exhort them to desist.

With regard to the existing friendly relations of the Governments of the United States and China, I sincerely hope that this question be properly settled at an early date; so as to maintain peace between our respective Countries. I have instructed the various local authorities to carefully investigate this matter and take necessary steps to exhort the people not to cause trouble.

If any trouble should be caused by the meetings and thus impair the peace and good order in this Province or the people should use pressures to prevent others from buying American goods, and thus deprive them of their natural rights: these acts should not be permitted according to laws and human feelings and I should order the various local authorities to at once stop the same and severely punish the persons who committed the said acts. But, if the Gentry and private subjects of the Commercial guild who hold meetings peacefully to inform the people of the general or public state of affairs,, try to secure public benefits for their own people or unite their people together and inform the people the rules of their society which the people approve, that is a perfect right of the people and could not be stopped by pressure. As Your Honor thoroughly understands reason and customs, I believe you will agree with me in my above comments.

I am now informed that your Government has proposed to treat the Chinese laborers more lenient: from this it is evident that Your Government is civilized and I appreciate the same very much.

I sincerely hope that Your Honor will fully report the circumstances of this matter to Your Government, and request

that a proper Treaty be negotiated and signed at an early date; then the feelings of the Chinese will be changed from anger into gladness, thus the friendly relations between the United States and China will be closer. This is not only my sincere desire but yours also.

A necessary communication addressed to Honorable  
Julius G. Lay, American Consul General at Canton.

Canton, July 26th, 1905.

*Enclosure No. 3.*

C. 117.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L .

Canton, China, August 8th, 1905.

His Excellency Tsien,

Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

Your Excellency:-

I have the honor to refer Your Excellency to my letters of the 21st and 24th of July last, to the latter of which I have as yet received no reply, pointing out to Your Excellency that the illegal measures adopted by the agitators in intimidating those who desire to buy American goods is a violation of the treaties between the United States and China.

The organization that is carrying on this boycott is responsible for these violations and therefore under our treaty agreements with China, Your Excellency and other Chinese officials are bound to effectually stop this agitation at once by proclamation that will counteract the effect of the literature and notices that have been issued intimidating merchants who wish to buy American goods, and by other means that Your Excellency may think necessary to adopt.

This could have been done more easily when I warned Your Excellency last month that this movement was a violation of treaty rights, but if Your Excellency does not stop this agitation at once, serious consequences will result for which the United States will hold your Government responsible.

That many merchants are anxious and willing to buy American goods if they were not threatened, I have abundant proof.

As Your Excellency will observe by the enclosed correspondence, Mr. Sze Tak Shun, the representative of the Standard Oil Company at Wuchow has been threatened with

- death -

if he purchases American oil, and he further states that a junk belonging to the Standard Oil Company at Wuchow will be destroyed by the Boycott Committee. Mr. Sze Tak Shun has been frightened to such an extent that he has fled to Hong Kong.

Your Excellency states that "if any trouble should be caused by the meetings and thus impair peace and good order in this Province, or the people should use pressure to prevent others from buying American goods you will order the various local authorities to stop such acts."

This, in my opinion, would not be regarded by our Government as a compliance with treaty stipulations. To my knowledge merchants are being prevented from buying American goods at the present time, and the only way to prevent a continuation of these illegal acts is to at once put a stop to this agitation.

The President of the United States has by his recent order - which you have seen - done everything possible to assure Chinamen their rights when entering the United States; nothing more can be done until the Treaty now being negotiated at Peking is ratified by our Congress in December next.

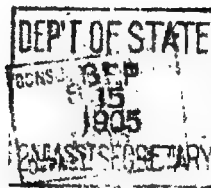
I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

Sd. Julius G. Lay.

American Consul General.

No. 64.



CONSULAR BUREAU  
To the President Secretary  
Ackd #63.

aaq

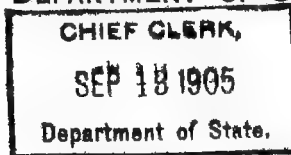
AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, August 10th, 1905.

✓

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



Ackd to Secy  
Sept 16/05

SUBJECT:

Boycott of American Goods.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Enclosing copy of despatch sent to  
Viceroy, August 9th.



No. 64

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, August 10th, 1905.

The Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

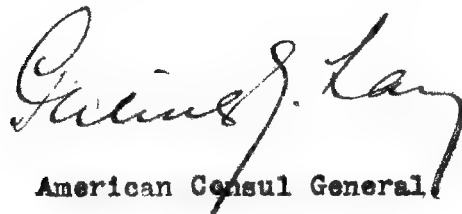
Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, copy of a despatch I have sent to the Viceroy of this Province, this morning, transmitting a copy of a telegram from our Legation at Peking.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General

Enclosure:

Copy of despatch from Mr. Lay  
to Viceroy of Two Kwang, dated  
August 9th, 1905.

*Customs No. 1.*

No. 118.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, August 9th, 1905.

His Excellency Tsan,

Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to report that the American Minister at Peking has sent me the following telegram.

Lay,

Canton.

By direction of the President have informed Chinese Government United States will hold it directly responsible for failure insure rights required by the treaty 1858 article 15. If you think it necessary advise authorities or use this as may be wanted.

Sd. Rockhill.

Your Excellency will see by this telegram how the President views this agitation against America.

The United States has done its duty, now the President expects China to carry out her treaty premises with us, and suppress this boycott at once.

The President's order has been published in the press and I have sent extracts to the boycott organization, but the illegal agitation still goes on, and will continue unless Your Excellency suppresses it at once, declaring yourself that the meetings, speeches, newspaper notices, placards, and other literature that is being distributed have and are threatening the people and exerting an evil effect, which is a violation of treaty rights.

My Government will not consider that Your Excellency has insured our rights unless the necessary steps are taken at once to suppress this agitation and to overcome the evil effects and losses sustained by the reason of this



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agitation having been allowed so long to continue.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

Sd. Julius G. Lay.

American Consul General.

No. 65.

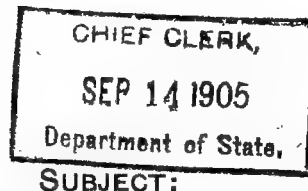
AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, August 10th, 1905

*File*

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



Boycott of American Goods.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports that Viceroy's Secretary assures  
that a proclamation incorporating President's  
order of June 25th, 1905, will be issued.



65

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, August 10th, 1905.

The Honorable Francis B. Loomis,

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department with reference to the boycott agitation here, that the Viceroy's Secretary has called upon me this morning and states that the Viceroy will at once issue a proclamation incorporating<sup>in it</sup> the President's recent order of June 25th, 1905, which he thinks has not been properly brought to the attention of the people.

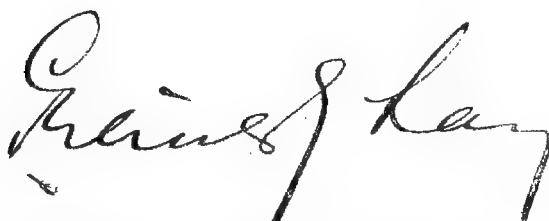
He gives me to understand that if the people still continue the agitation, the Viceroy will adopt more vigorous measures.

I will send the Department a translation of the Proclamation when issued and cable if it has effectually suppressed the agitation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.

202

# TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

CONSULAR BUREAU

*Confirm*

*From* Canton, August 16, 1905.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

*Conf. 24/05*

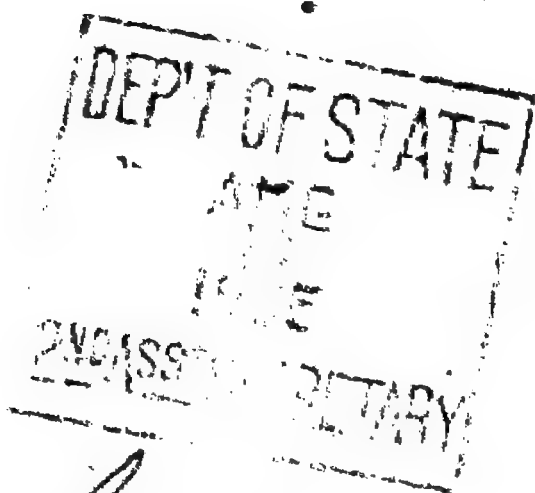
The proclamation of the Viceroy admonishes the people here not to intimidate those desirous buy American goods, or resort to violence. Proclamation insufficient. The viceroy could(suppress) entire movement. The agitation spreading. Trade suffering. Making strong representations viceroy neglect to suppress agitation inviolation of treaty, and warning. Probable claims against China.

L A Y .

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
AUG 16 11 13 AM 1905  
CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE



Forwarded by the Chief Clerk's Office, August 16, 1905. 11:00 a.m.



Dear Carr:

I gave the substance of the first sentence to the press, but no more.

The President prefers reticence in regard to all these boycott matters.

W. L. B.



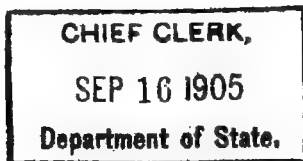
No. 66.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, August 16th, 1905.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



SUBJECT:

*Dis by four  
Sept 19/05*

*the* Final settlement of the estate of *Allen T. Fillnow,*  
*a* deceased <sup>*american*</sup> citizen.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the final settlement and accounts  
of the Allen T. Fillnow's estate.



No. 66.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, August 16th, 1905 .

THE HONORABLE Francis B. Loomis,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to report, in compliance with paragraph 405 of the Consular Regulation, that I have this day remitted to Mr. Theodore Fillnow, father and legal representative of Allen T. Fillnow, deceased, whose death was reported by my predecessor Mr. Cheshire in his No. 471 of November 23rd, 1904, a draft on New York for \$380.75 Gold, equivalent to \$812.27 HongKong Currency, the residue of the said estate.

A statement reporting the condition of this estate was forwarded the Department in my despatch of July 11 last.

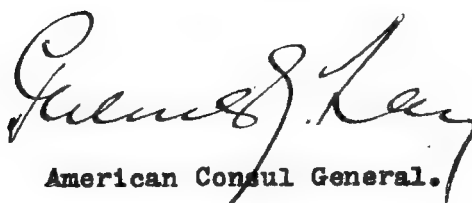
I have the honor also to enclose, herewith, an itemized statement of the receipts and expenditures on account of the estate.

Voucher for all disbursements made in the settlement of this estate and a receipt from the International Banking Corporation for cost of remittance by draft have been furnished the legal representative.

I have the honor to be,

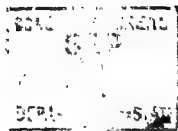
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.







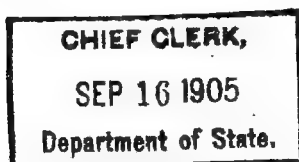
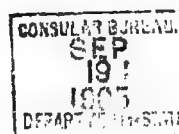
7.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China August 16th , 1905.

Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



SUBJECT:

*re the* Boycott of American Goods.

*Ans by form  
J. G. Lay  
Sept 20/05*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports that Viceroy issued  
proclamation regarding same;  
comments thereon, and describes  
the various developments and phases  
of the agitation.

No. 67

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, August 16th, 1905.

THE HONORABLE Francis B. Loomis,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, translation of a proclamation issued by the Viceroy of this province and letter transmitting same.

This proclamation is <sup>a</sup> perfunctory document, and has not had any apparent effect. Of course, open threats are not made either by the boycott organization or individuals, that could be traced to the perpetrators of such acts, but anonymous letters threatening Chinese merchants with death, if they continue to buy American goods are received by many merchants and others, and there is a feeling among the people generally, that they must not touch anything American. This feeling is created by posters, pasted on thousands of shops in the city of Canton, and elsewhere throughout the district, announcing that "American goods are not sold here". Frequent meetings, speeches, and literature freely circulated, and articles in the local press, all assist in spreading the movement and making it more acute. The posters above mentioned are not only pasted on stores where American goods are sold, but on places of worship, and on residences, on butcher shops and where only local produce is sold.

To give the Department an idea how far reaching the movement has become, I was informed yesterday that a sampan or boat woman refused to ferry a box across the river because it contained American goods. A missionary informed me this morning that several of the young boys have left the Christian College because it is an American institution. Undoubtedly such people are not interested in the boycott, but are forced to take part in it.

It may have been the intention of the boycotters to confine their campaign strictly to the boycott of American goods, and its organizers have tried to make it appear that they dis-  
courage any attempts at threats and intimidation to induce or force others to join in the movement. But such peaceful methods would not accomplish the desired result. An effectual boycott of American goods in this country in the opinion of the oldest students of China is not possible. As one newspaper rightly puts it, "The movement is born of excitement and is being nourished on sentiment".

The time is yet ripe for the Chinese Government to suppress this movement before anything serious happens, but if this is not done, the agitation may get beyond control.

So far the methods described above have been sufficient to force recalcitrant merchants in Canton to join the movement in a half-hearted way, but now it is reported that several merchants have refused to connect themselves with the boycott, and efforts are being made to bring them into line. Agents have been sent to many of the cities in the country about Canton to make the merchants join the movement, but what success their efforts will be attended with and whether extreme measures will be adopted when moderate ones fail, remains to be seen.

This is the critical time. The movement will either assume a political character under the control of the anti-foreign and reform element or die a natural death.

The exact loss to American trade is difficult to ascertain, but I learn from the agents of American firms here that the Standard Oil Company, although still selling oil, have lost by reason of the boycott already about 10,000 cases, valued at \$25000 Mexican, not to mention what they would have sold at their agencies that they were about to open, but considered it best not to do so. The Flour merchants report that August sales for future delivery are nil, or that the usual 500,000 bags sold at this time could not be placed. Sales in

other lines have suffered to some extent, but as transactions are made in Heng Kong for this market, it is difficult to give an accurate estimate.

The agent of the Standard Oil Company informs me this morning that his Chinese buyers complain that junks laden with American oil, covered by transit passes, which are at other times simply stamped at the likin stations, are now held for several hours, the oil examined and the cases punctured with holes. The delay and annoyance to junk owners has obliged them to refuse to carry more American oil.

The likin officials have a right according to their regulations to inspect all cargo at the barriers, but why should this right suddenly be exercised and only American oil be so thoroughly inspected. The inference would point to the officials assisting the boycotters.

I shall take this matter up with the Viceroy.

In my opinion, a claim for losses sustained, presented by an American firm at this time, might make the Viceroy here realize the seriousness of the President's recent telegram to our Minister at Peking, and induce him to issue a proclamation that would put a stop to this agitation at once, instead of allowing it to grow to such an extent that it might get beyond control. I have suggested to the Standard Oil Company that if they propose to present claims they can do so at once in the usual way.

I have endeavored to use every argument I could think of to make the Viceroy realize the importance of suppressing this movement which may assume dangerous proportions, and still hope that he will issue another proclamation that will effectually suppress the boycott, but nevertheless even though it was suppressed at once, American trade will suffer to some extent and it will take time to regain lost ground and dislodge our competitors who will have secured a foothold. A proclamation although such documents are circulated throughout the province, will not immediately neutralize the effect that has been exerted by the anti-American literature already distributed broadcast

in every hamlet and house.

Another unfortunate feature of this movement is the misunderstandings that seems to prevail, among the people at least, that the purpose of the boycott is not only to force us to admit the exempt class and a better treatment of them, but also the coolie or laboring class. The Viceroy did not incorporate all of the President's order in his proclamation, although his Secretary assured me verbally that he intended doing so. The fact of the matter is, it is impossible to get anything published in the native press in defence of our position. The newspapers even refused to accept an advertisement of the British American Tobacco Company explaining that two of their grades of cigarettes are made in England and that this Company is a British concern.

I beg to confirm the following telegram sent the Department this afternoon.

"Canton, August 16th, 1905.

"Secstate,

Washington, D. C.

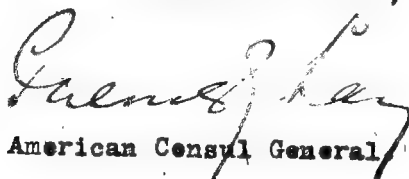
The proclamation of the Viceroy admonishes the people here not to intimidate those desirous buy American goods or resort to violence. Proclamation insufficient. The Viceroy could suppress entire movement. Agitation spreading. Trade suffering. Making strong representations Viceroy neglect to suppress agitation in violation of treaty and warning probable claims against China.

Lay."

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General

*Enc. No. 1.*

PROCLAMATION.

Notice is hereby given to the effect that the Chinese merchants at the various ports in the world have united and decided recently to boycott American goods in order to retaliate against the exclusion of Chinese laborers from the United States; and that the feelings of the Chinese people were aroused as if by reasonable and just causes.

That, as most of the Chinese laborers residing in the United States are from the Province, Kwong Tung, and as I have consideration for them, I have earnestly tried to devise plans to overcome the said exclusion; that I have received telegrams at various times from the Commercial Guild of the people of Canton and Shiu Hing, Shanghai as well as the Gentry and Merchants of the ports of Tientsin and their statements were very emphatic then I sent telegraphic requests to the Foreign Office at Peking and Minister Liang at Washington, U. S. A. to take necessary steps to have this question properly settled with the U. S. Government.

That later I received a telegraphic reply from the Foreign Office stating "we have strongly requested the U. S. Government to modify the said Exclusion Treaty and that the U. S. Minister at Peking is willing to arrange it peacefully. We are negotiating with the said Treaty with the U. S. Minister and it will be arranged properly. We also request you to admonish the merchants and subjects that they must be as friendly as usual with the Americans: so as to avoid any accusation or claims; and that they must not complicate anything and thus cause trouble."

That subsequently I requested the American Consul General at Canton to ask his Government to arrange the Exclusion Treaty peacefully and impartially at an early date so that the feelings of the people may be assuaged and the friendly relations existing between our respective Governments maintained.

That I have now received a communication from the said American Consul General stating that the President of the United States had listened to the representations of the merchants and others in China and with a proper sense of justice, admitted that the prevailing rigid enforcement of the law was unfair and issued instructions to Consular and Immigration officials which will insure the countries treatment of all Chinese going to the United States and protect their rights.

That I have also received a communication from H. E. Wu, Chinese Minister at Washington, D. C. wherein he represented out the same facts mentioned in the said communication from American Consul General; from this it is evident that the facts as above-mentioned are true.

That as regards the matter of retaliating against the Exclusion Treaty, the Chinese merchants at the various ports in the world have informed the people of their intentions and wishes and the latter agreed with them - because they have consideration for their own country men who are now residing in foreign countries, and desire to unite the people and thus secure public benefits: but the United States and China have always been very friendly with each other and the intention of the additional proposed Exclusion Treaty of Chinese laborers did not emanate from the U. S. Government; when one carefully considers the above mentioned communication of the American Consul General stating that the President of the United States had recently admitted that the prevailing rigid enforcement of the law was unfair and issued instructions to Consular and Immigration officials which will insure the countries treatment of all Chinese going to the United States and protect their rights: we will understand that Mr. Roosevelt has the real intention of modifying the said Treaty, and that if our Government puts forth its best efforts to prepare a better treaty draft, then the hopes of the merchants and subjects of China both in China and in foreign countries, with regard to the proposed treaty, will be realized.

That I still fear the Chinese merchants and subjects at the various ports in the world may not understand very well the real intentions of the said respective Governments in compromising

this matter and may use troublesome measures to retaliate against the Exclusion Treaty which would greatly ~~harm~~ the friendship and peace of the two governments aforesaid.

That as to the matter of merchants selling their goods or subjects buying the same, they have a perfect right to do as they choose, and according to the public customs and laws, I have no right to compel you merchants and others to buy the goods of any particular country or deal with any particular national, and you merchants and others also have no right to compel others to buy the goods of a certain country or deal with certain national; this is reasonable and agrees with the custom of the various countries of the world.

That any action which should not be permitted by public customs, the law ought to prevent; and that if any of you merchants and others who does not understand the above reason and wrongly uses pressure to force others to boycott American goods and thus cause trouble, or, if certain bad characters avail themselves of the opportunity of boycotting American goods to entice the people to commit anti-American or anti-missionary acts; this is worse than to create a riot intentionally, and I will instruct my subordinates at once to diligently arrest and severely punish these men without any leniency.

That I have ordered the various authorities to admonish their subjects not to use force to boycott American goods and to prohibit the same.

That I now also issue this proclamation with an order that every one and all of the gentry and private subjects of the Commercial Guilds in this province must comply with it and they must know that the friendly relations between the U. S. and China have been always close and the Exclusion question is now being negotiated and mollified by the two Government that as the U. S. is well known to be civilized, it is sure that it will arrange a treaty peacefully and impartially: so as to realize



the hopes of the Chinese and foreign people; and that you merchants and others may carefully and slowly investigate this question and should not use strenuous measures to cause trouble, but if any innocent man wrongly use his force to compel others to boycott American goods and thus cause trouble, I will arrest and punish him without any leniency.

Despatch from H. E. the Viceroy.

Sir:-

I have had the honor to receive your communications of the 4th of July, and the 5th and 8th of August, 1906, re the case of the Chinese merchants and subjects holding proceedings to devise means to retaliate against the Exclusion Treaty.

In reply, I beg to state that in regard to this matter, I received a communication from Your Honor on the 21st of July and in which I wrote you ~~immediate~~ and full reply immediately: this is a matter of record.

As Your Honor mentioned in your communication of recent date that the President of the United States had admitted that the prevailing rigid enforcement of law was unfair and issued instructions to the American Consular and Immigration officials which will insure courteous treatment to all Chinese going to the United States and protect their rights; and that only Congress which does not meet until next December, can change your laws or make the Treaty which is now being negotiated in Peking, operative, I must express my hearty appreciations.

I have now issued the enclosed proclamation to make the people understand that the mention of the Exclusion of Chinese laborers did not emanate from your Government so that the deep feeling of anger and the suspicions of the Chinese people (against your country) may be appeased and thus the friendly relations existing between our respective Governments may become closer.

The above mentioned proclamation also explained that according to the public customs, trade should be carried on freely and if one wrongly uses force to interfere with it and thus cause trouble which might impair peace or if any bad character avails himself of the opportunity of this boycott of American goods to entice

people to commit anti-American or anti-missionary acts, I should  
once diligently arrest and severely punish the offenders.

As to the matter of the Standard Oil Company's Agent at  
Wuchow, named Sze Ka Seung, who was threatened that if he buys  
American oil he would be murdered, as mentioned in your Honor's  
communication of August 8th, I beg to say that it is the really the  
case, I should strenuously prohibit it and punish the malefactors.  
According to the telegraphic report from the Wuchow Prefect, it  
is found that the Standard Oil Company and its Agent are safe. He  
further stated that he would properly protect the same. From this  
it appears that the copy of the original anonymous letter Your Honor  
enclosed with the said communication, is merely a vague statement  
in scaring the Agent. Furthermore they indefinitely called them-  
selves "the wisemen who are opposing the Exclusion Treaty" and no  
particular name of a person is pointed out so that he may be  
arrested, tried and punished.

I now still order the Wuchow Prefect strictly and instruct  
all the various local Authorities under my jurisdiction to make  
secret inquiries and if it is found that an unreasonable agitation  
has arisen, they must arrest and punish the said agitators.

Relating to the matter of the Chinese merchants and others  
to unite together and hold meetings in order to secure public  
benefit for their own people, it is an usual action on the part of  
the Commercial Guild and it seems difficult to stop it - Just as  
our Government cannot prohibit your labor unions from holding  
meetings: this is a similar matter and reason. And as to the matter  
of making free statements etc., the laws of a civilized country do  
not stop it.

I beg further to state that I earnestly hope that Your  
Honor would according to my request mentioned in my former reply  
ask your Government to have the Exclusion Treaty modified and  
arranged and then notify the people at an early date; so as to  
maintain peace between our respective Governments and realize the  
wishes of the Chinese and foreign merchants. Before the draft of the  
said Treaty is made public, I will instruct my subordinates to care-  
fully devise plans to admonish the people not to cause trouble, and

if pressure is used to compel others to boycott American goods, or if trouble be caused they must deal with the offenders according to the Chinese laws: this is to fulfil my duty of governing the people and fully maintaining the relations existing between the United States and China. As Your Honor understands the public customs so well, I believe you will agree with me.

As Your Honor mentioned in your communication that the United States Government would hold our Government responsible for all unexpected occurrences( caused by this present agitation) I may say that I am very sorry to hear this.

A necessary communication to Honorable Julius G. Lay, American Consul General at Canton.

Canton, August 10th, 1905.

*Mr*

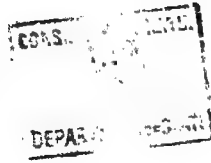
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
CONSULAR BUREAU.

SEP 19 1905

Car  
Mr. ~~Adams~~

Copy to the President's  
Secretary -

Ack, commencing  
Mr. Lay's watchful-  
ness.



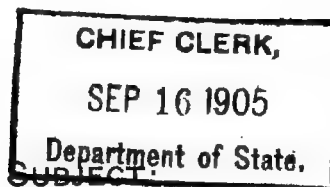
NO. 68.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, August 18th 1905.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



*Ansby*  
*Sept 21/05*

Marriage.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

The marriage of Feng Hay Chew

to Li Kam Ho.

No. 68.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, August 18th, 1905

THE HONORABLE Francis B. Leemis,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

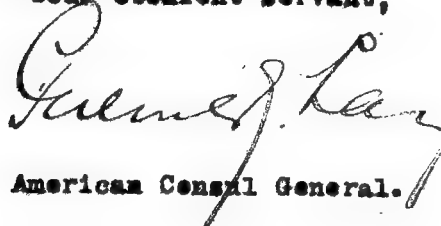
I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a certificate of the marriage in my presence at this Consulate General on the 16th instant, of Fong Hay Chew of Los Angeles, California to Li Kam He of Hei Ping, Canton, by the Rev. Andrew Beattie of the American Presbyterian Mission, Canton.

A similar certificate has been furnished each of the contracting parties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

Enclosure:- Marriage Certificate.

# CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Form No. 87.

Consular Office of the United States of America,

Canton, China, August 16<sup>th</sup>, 1905.

I, Julius G. Lay, Consul General of the United States  
Canton, China, do hereby certify that, on this 16<sup>th</sup> day of August,  
A. D. 1905, at American Consulate-General in the city of Canton, China,  
Tong Day Chay, aged 21 years, born in Los Angeles, Cal.,  
and now residing in Canton, China, and Li Kuan Ho,  
aged 21 years, born in Hoi Ping, Canton, and now residing in  
Canton, China, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by  
Rev. Andrew Beattie, who is authorized by the laws of American Jurisdiction

to perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal  
of my office at Canton, China, this 16<sup>th</sup> day  
of August, A. D. 1905, and of the Independence of the  
United States the 130<sup>th</sup>.

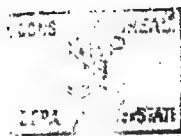


Julius G. Lay  
Consul General of the United States of America.

Fee one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.



No. 69.

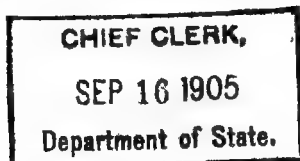


AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, August 19th, 1905. ✓

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



SUBJECT:

4481

Visaing Chinese Certificates.

4481

*Handwritten:* C + R. Sept 19/05

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the visas of three Chinese certificates - two as travelers and one as a merchant, furnishing information relating to proofs submitted to substantiate their claim to be members of the exempt class.

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No. 69.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, August 19th, 1905.

THE HONORABLE Francis B. Loomis,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I visaed three Chinese certificates on the 18th instant, two of them in favor of Wong Ok Fung and Kong Kee, respectively, who intend to travel together for curiosity and pleasure in the United States. Wong Ok Fung will travel abroad for a period of one year while Kong Kee will spend but six months in his travels. They will leave for America on the S. S. "Korea", September 6th. The two above-named gentlemen are vouched for by Mr. Ho Yau, former Chinese Consul General at San Francisco, who has a perfect acquaintance with them.

Further, I have examined these applicants personally as well as their securities, and have satisfied myself that they are members of the exempt class and entitled to enter the United States under the provisions of the treaty.

The other certificate visaed by me, as referred to above, is in favor of Lai Ho, a Chinaman, 19 years of age, who wishes to go to the United States as a merchant to join his father in business at Fresno, California.

It would appear from the documents submitted to this Consulate,—an affidavit signed by applicant's father and several white persons; also a section six certificate issued by the Viceroy as Superintendent of Imperial Customs here,—that the young man is engaged in business in Canton and has one thousand dollars gold invested therein; further, that his father, a merchant in Fresno, California, has given him a two thousand dollar interest in his

business there.

The former Chinese Consul General at Manila, Mr. Li Yung Yew, came to the Consulate with this young man and endorses his statements as true.

I have examined this applicant very carefully, and believe him to be one of the privileged class, but as in this and many other cases, it is impossible to secure definite reliable proof that merchants have actually any interest in the firm with whom they claim to be connected. The majority of them do not deal with foreigners or even native banks and there is no system of registration of articles of partnership existing in China.

The Viceroy, however, informs me that in the case of a merchant, unknown to him by reputation or otherwise as reliable and bona fide, and applying for a section six certificate, in order to satisfy himself he requires the applicant to procure two merchants to go his bondsmen. These merchants must be known and approved of by the Viceroy.

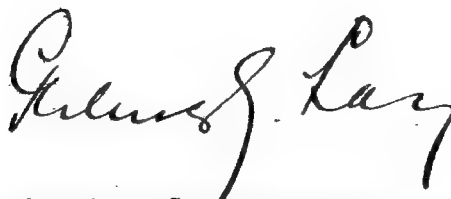
Each security must give bond for an amount equal to twice the value of money the applicant claims to have personally invested.

The certificates in question are numbered 22, 23 and 24 respectively.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Julius L. Lay". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "J" and a long, sweeping underline.

American Consul General.

*only*  
No. 70

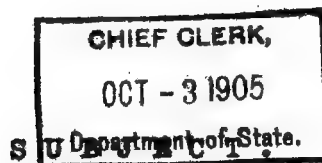


AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, August 24th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,

To The Department of State.



*Ans by form  
Oct 16/05*

Boycott of American goods.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Reports an interview with the Viceroy,  
impresses upon him the seriousness of the  
boycott and requests him to issue a pro-  
clamation to suppress it, Viceroy consents.  
Despatch forwarding copy of proclamation  
enclosed herein.

70

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, August 24th, 1905.

The Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I have had a long interview with the Viceroy yesterday with regard to the present boycott agitation here, with a view to inducing him to issue a strong proclamation to the people, denouncing the meetings, posters, and other intimidating methods employed by the boycott organization and ordering the whole movement stopped.

This is the first time for many months that the Viceroy would give an interview to any foreign official owing to bad health, and his being on leave of absence for the past two months.

After explaining that the object of my visit was to come to a complete understanding of the whole situation in this part of China, I asked the Viceroy if he would not issue a proclamation that would put a stop to the agitation at once, as has already been done in the Provinces of Chili and Hankin. He said that the situation here was unlike that in the Provinces mentioned. Almost all the Chinese in the United States were from Canton, and the treatment received by Chinese in America was reported to their relations and friends in this province, who were therefore more directly concerned and interested in this boycott than the people in the North. I explained that all the Chinese people formerly

asked for has been granted; the fair and courteous treatment of all Chinese upon arrival in the United States. The United States have complied with its treaty promises, and now we expected China to do likewise. He then complained that I had gone too far in accusing him in several despatches of violating the treaty, as the Government of China had nothing to do with this boycott; it was a domestic question, not international, and that the people had a perfect right to buy what goods they wished. I told him that I did not wish to offend him, as I saw he was angry, but I felt that he would rather have me be frank and honest with him, than say one thing and mean another, to which he assented. I told him that it was still my firm opinion that he had violated our treaty stipulations by neglecting to suppress the agitation. He asked what unlawful act the boycottors had committed against the treaty. I explained that while there were many cases of intimidation which it was difficult to prove, for the reason that the people were so frightened by all the threats that have been brought to bear on them, that they could not be even ~~be~~ induced to give reliable testimony. I cited however three cases that have been reported to me, one in which a shop was attacked and ransacked, but the resolution adopted at the general meeting of the boycott organization, to hold up to scorn anyone who was detected buying American goods, was sufficient to show that the movement was unlawful, and therefore as nothing had been done to suppress it, the spirit of our treaty had been violated.

I mentioned that if the people were not intimidated, the boycott would not exist to-day. The merchants and the better classes were not in sympathy with it; only the rough dangerous element were keeping it aflame, in the hope of bringing about a riot and looting. I called attention to what the Governor

of Hong Kong has done by refusing to allow meetings to be held in connection with the boycott, and arresting any one found pasting posters.

The Viceroy then asked me if I would cable the President to convene Congress at once to pass a modified Exclusion act. I explained to the Viceroy that such a procedure was impossible, that what China objected to was the harsh treatment of Chinese arriving in San Francisco, and the President had by his recent order overcome this objection: that out of the 23 Chinese of the exempt class whose certificates had been visaed at my office not one had been treated discourteously to my positive knowledge, and I have asked a great many of them to report to me fully, exactly what transpired at San Francisco, and the Immigration officials do not report that one of the exempt class from Canton with certificates have been returned.

The Viceroy then asked me to try and have our Government make a modified treaty as soon as possible, but I explained that it was not only ourselves that were negotiating a treaty, but also the Chinese officials.

After trying to impress the Viceroy with the seriousness of the situation here, and that it had got into the hands of the rowdy element and that the only thing to be done was to stop it with a strong proclamation, I called his attention to two claims that have already been presented for losses sustained because this agitation had not been suppressed. He assured me that he would issue a proclamation and stop the meetings and advise the people to wait, until Congress meets next December, but, that he could not take the vigorous steps adopted by his colleagues in the North. If he did, he feared there would be a reaction and an uprising worse than the boycott.

The Viceroy informed me however that he would instruct his Agents to advise the the leaders of the movement how he wished his proclamation interpreted and he has asked me to report the first case of violence or intimidation, with the name of the offenders, in order that he may make an example of them.

I beg to enclose copy of a communication received from the Viceroy and a proclamation just issued.

It is as yet too soon to judge of the effect of the proclamation on the people, but since its publication, no comments whatever are made on the subject of the boycott in the native press.

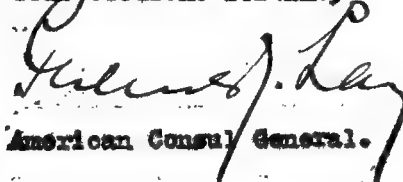
Every one here believes now that the movement will now gradually subside, and the fair minded foreigners believe the Viceroy has gone as far as he can.

I will report as soon as possible whether our trade has recovered any of its lost ground in this district.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

Enclosures:-

1. Copy of a communication received from the Viceroy, dated 22/8/05.
2. Copy of a proclamation.



*Enclosure No 1.*

Despatch from H. E. the Viceroy.

---

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of the 9th, 16th and 17th of August, 1905, re the case of Chinese merchants retaliating against the Exclusion Treaty.

In reply, I beg to state that the opposition of the said Treaty was caused by the reasonable anger of the Chinese people in this country as well as those residing in foreign countries, and not only of the people of this (Kwong Tung) Province.

Most of the Chinese laborers residing at the United States are Cantonese, therefore the public hope of the people of this Province is most earnest.

The action of the Chinese merchants and subjects in uniting their own people together and thus securing public benefit, differs from any anti-foreign or anti-christian action. If pressure be used to stop the same forcibly, they would not only retaliate against the said Treaty more strongly but cause trouble also.

As I have repeatedly received communications from Your Honor stating that you had received an order from The President of ~~whom he admitted~~ "the prevailing rigid enforcement of the Exclusion law to be unfair" and only Congress, which does not meet until December next, can modify the same, it is therefore evident that the intention of rigidly enforcing the Exclusion law did not emanate from the U. S. Government: this I appreciate very much. I feared that the Chinese merchants and subjects might not understand this point thoroughly, therefore issued a proclamation some time ago to fully inform them of the same.

I have now issued another proclamation to admonish the Chinese merchants and subjects in the Two Kwang Provinces that they should have the "Opposing Exclusion Treaty Society" as well as all

- meetings -

meetings and speeches stopped until December next and thus permitting themselves to carry on their trade as freely as usual.

The United States is a most civilized country and its President, Mr. Roosevelt, a famous man of excellent character, therefore I believe that he will surely carry out his words to satisfy the desire of the Chinese merchants and subjects and maintain peace between the United States and China.

I earnestly hope that Your Honor will, with regard to the mutual benefit of both people, request your Government to specially convene Congress to discuss this matter, so that the rigid enforcement of the Exclusion Treaty may be modified and then made public at an early date.

As to whether the Chinese merchants and subjects want to buy American goods or not, it depends on their own free will; therefore I can only instruct my subordinates to admonish the people to buy the said goods but cannot use force to compel them to do so. Moreover with reference to trade conducted by Chinese subjects, my Government has nothing whatever to do. Yet, in your communication, you suddenly accused my Government of violating Treaty stipulations.

Furthermore the American merchants availing themselves of this opportunity because they can not effect their sales, present claims against my Government. Is this the custom existing in the various countries of the world? I really have never heard of it. I hope Your Honor will think this matter over carefully.

A necessary communication addressed to Honorable  
F. G. Lay, American Consul General at Canton.

Canton, August 22nd, 1905.

*Enclosure No. 2.*

PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY H. H. THE VICEROY.

Notice is hereby given to the effect that, owing to the fact that the United States Government enforces <sup>the</sup> Treaty for the exclusion of Chinese laborers rigidly and thus complicates the entrance of Chinese students and merchants into America, Chinese merchants at the various ports in the world have admonished each other to boycott American goods in order to retaliate against enforcement of the same; <sup>the</sup> this action is caused by their reasonable anger and differs from any anti-foreign or anti-christian actions.

That, as I have repeatedly received communications from the American Consul General at Canton, stating that he had received a proclamation from the President of the U. S. wherein the President admitted "the prevailing rigid enforcement of the Exclusion law is unfair", and that only Congress, which does not meet until December next, can modify the Treaty, it is therefore evident that the intention of rigidly enforcing the Exclusion law did not emanate from the U. S. Government, and that as the United States is a most civilized country and its President, Mr. Roosevelt a very famous man of excellent character, when he has promised to modify the Treaty, he will surely do something to satisfy the desires of the Chinese merchants and subjects in China as well as those residing in foreign countries.

That the month of December next is the 11th moon in the Chinese calendar and not far distant, therefore it is not necessary to act in retaliating against (the rigid enforcement of the Exclusion Treaty) for the present; that as the "Opposing Exclusion Treaty Society" has a great number of loyal subjects, it is no harm for them to be quiet and to watch carefully the movements of this question.

that the said society, as well as all meetings and speeches, should be stopped until December next: thus permitting the merchants and subjects to carry on their trade as freely as usual; if, when the time comes, the proposal for modifying the Treaty is not carried out, then they may again devise retaliatory plans: so as to show the Americans that we have done everything in our power to maintain the existing friendly relations between the United States and China. Hence the former cannot censure us at all.

That, if the said subjects are not quiet and do not simply observe the movements of this matter, but angrily continue this boycott: then the Americans cannot see any way to change their plans of action, and peace between the United States and China would be impaired; I really hope that you merchants and subjects will not act as above stated.

I issue this proclamation for the information of the Chinese Gentry and subjects who are members of the Commercial Guilds, and for all other Chinese people in the two Kwang Provinces; and it must be obeyed.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

SEP 12 1905

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Canton,

September 12, 1905.

Received 9.50 A. M.

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

*Coy Linnell  
Sept 13/05*

Violations treaty continue. Instead of boycott subsid-  
ing, as is reported Shanghai, trade losses increasing here.  
Recent Imperial decree inadequate. The people here now re-  
gard local and Imperial authorities as sympathizing with them.  
Three agitators reported by me arrested, secretly tried, re-  
leased yesterday. Chinese employees at the Consulate threat-  
ened. Violent disturbances likely to occur. Presence MONAD-  
NOCK advisable to enable CALLAO to protect our interests  
elsewhere.

L A Y

*[Handwritten signature]*  
ciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office, 10.27 A. M.

Office of  
The Assistant Secretary.

---

, 1903.

Diplomatic Bureau:

This has been attended to,  
a copy communicated to the Navy with the  
direction of the President to send a war ves-  
sel.

No. 71.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, September 12th , 1905 .

3rd ASST. SECRETARY.  
OCT 17 1905

Secretary of State,  
OCT 20 1905

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

CHIEF CLERK,  
OCT 17 1905  
Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Boycott of American Goods.

*Handwritten signature and date: Oct 21/05*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the unwillingness of Viceroy to  
suppress movement and forwards copies of  
Despatches sent to and received from the  
Viceroy.

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NO. 71

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, September 12th, 1905.

THE HONORABLE Francis B. Loomis,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, copies of communications between the Viceroy of this Province and this Consulate General with regard to the boycott of American goods.

Outwardly, it would seem to one not familiar with the the situation here, or not on the ground, that the Viceroy and the Government of China were in earnest in trying to suppress this dangerous movement, and when Mr. Taft visited Canton everything pointed that way; but since his departure, although it was my belief that the Imperial Edict issued by the Emperor of China directing Viceroys throughout the Empire to admonish the people to desist from boycotting American goods, and Mr. Taft's speech, conveying the message from the President, would have the effect of inducing the people to stop the boycott, the agitation has taken a new lease of life and instead of subsiding is growing.

The Imperial Edict, a copy of which has no doubt been forwarded by the Minister at Peking, merely admonishes. It does not order the movement stopped. The agents whom I have employed to watch the boycott report that the people feel encouraged by the Edict and say we knew the Viceroy sympathised with us, now, we have the Imperial authorities on our side.

The Viceroy states in one of the enclosed despatches that he has stopped all meetings and arrested three of the boycott agitators, but secret meetings are still held and the agitators who were arrested quietly a week ago, in order that the people might not see them paraded through the streets in the usual way, were tried



secretly and released yesterday. I understand that the clamor for their release was so great that the Viceroy did not dare to hold them longer.

The weekly boycott magazine is still published and the posters are not torn down, in fact, I see no indication of the agitation subsiding in this Province.

The best indication of the true state of affairs are the reports from merchants, wherein they state that matters are not only not improving, but sales are decreasing every day. Their Chinese buyers do not consider that the Imperial Edict will have much effect, at all events, they cannot place American goods and the junks refuse them.

I understand from Minister Rockhill that in Shanghai and the North, the boycott movement is subsiding and that the worst point has been reached. This may be true of the North, but not so here. The Cantonese are more directly interested in this movement than any people in China. They are more difficult to conciliate, while it is true the boycott will die a natural death in time, our treaty stipulations with China continue to be violated, and American trade is suffering a half a million dollars gold, a month, in consequence, and furthermore it will be difficult to dislodge our competitors who are steadily gaining a firm foothold.

In my opinion, nothing less than an Imperial Edict ordering the Viceroy here to at once suppress this movement will have any effect.

A number of persons here, who should be well informed, are of the opinion that the agitation has got beyond the control of the Viceroy, but I think it can still be suppressed, if prompt and vigorous measures are adopted by him now.

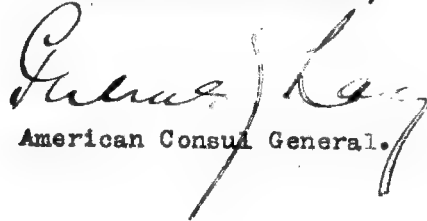
As this agitation has spread to Wuchow and other places in this district and various small disturbances have occurred recently at the Christian College and the Standard Oil works are threatened, I shall wire the Department to send the "Monadnock" here, in order that the Gunboat "Callao" can go

elsewhere. The Monterey, the sister ship of the Monadnock has been here before, and being an imposing war vessel, its presence at this time will have a good moral effect.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

.132.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, August 30th, 1905.

His Excellency Tsan,

Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's communication of the 22nd August last, transmitting copy of a proclamation in which Your Excellency states that you have admonished the Chinese merchants and subjects of the two Kwong Provinces that they should have the "Opposing Exclusion Treaty Society" as well as all meetings and speeches stopped until December next.

Since the receipt of this communication and the issuance of the proclamation, I have closely observed the developments of this agitation to ascertain if Your Excellency's suggestion would be adopted by the boycott organization, but I fail to see any change has taken place, in fact the illegal movement has become more acute during the past week.

The boycott society have held a meeting last Saturday and disregarded Your Excellency's admonition that they should have their society as well as all meetings and speeches stopped until December next. This Society have passed a resolution that meetings in the streets only should be stopped. At the meeting in question, one of the committee resigned because two of the prominent members were notorious rascals by the names of Ma Tat Sun and Poon Shun Ming. I understand on good authority that they make speeches every day encouraging the Chinese people not stop the American boycott, and they tell the people that the American Government will surely modify the Exclusion Treaty. I understand that those two men are availing themselves of the prevailing boycott to enrich themselves. It is reported to me by a gentleman who attended the meeting of

Saturday afternoon last, that Ma Tat Sun in his speech of Saturday afternoon last, said that the Chinese people could readily disregard the Viceroy's proclamation for the people are all so united; he also exhorted the society not to listen or pay any attention whatever to any of the Magistrates whom the Viceroy might depute to call on the Society to advise them to desist in their action against American commerce. The speaker further stated that if the Magistrates persisted in seeing the committee they should send sick men in the Kwong Chai Hospital to interview the Magistrate.

I beg to inform Your Excellency that I have never in any of my despatches or in our interview last week disagreed with you that people of any country can buy whatever goods they wish and it would be unjust to interfere with their right to do so, but Your Excellency admits that this agitation is unjust and unnecessary in Your Excellency's last proclamation by admonishing the boycott organization to stop its meetings and speeches until December.

I beg to appeal to Your Excellency's sense of justice and to request you to take vigorous measures to stop this dangerous agitation that is intimidating everyone.

If I could, I would furnish you with evidence that would enable Your Excellency to punish all those who are directly responsible for keeping this movement aflame, but as you understand this is impossible, I can say however that every thing that is being done is exciting the people to unlawful acts which are committed every day and the boycott organization which is putting posters on places where American goods were never sold, are responsible for this movement.

The reputation of Cheng To Tsai an ex-Taotai, and others connected with the organization is well known to be such that the boycott organization could not claim the high motives with which Your Excellency accredits them.

I beg to repeat Sir, that this boycott organiza-

tion that have been perpetrated on the people and that it has and is now disregarding and ignoring the officials and will continue its unlawful practices unless it is at once suppressed.

Your Excellency states that if pressure is used to stop this agitation forcibly, the people would not only retaliate against the Exclusion Treaty more strongly, but cause trouble also. I beg to enquire if the people are to be allowed to continue committing unlawful acts just because an attempt to prevent them doing so might encourage them to commit more? I have interviewed many Chinese merchants and others both here and in Hong Kong and they are all of the opinion that Your Excellency could suppress this movement at once.

Yesterday my Chinese Secretaries received the enclosed anonymous letter threatening them with death if they did not resign at once.

To-day a poster in gold is posted in several places in the city with an illustration of a young girl being carried by four turtles meant to represent the daughter of our President who intends to visit Canton for pleasure next Monday. This placard warns coolies not to carry the large party that is accompanying Secretary of War Taft on a pleasure trip in this city. This disgraceful insult to the daughter of the President of the United States is only another evidence of what the boycott organization has been allowed to resort to, and for which the Chinese officials are alone responsible.

This agitation in the opinion of all intelligent people both Chinese and foreign can be suppressed and should be suppressed at once and Your Excellency has the power to prevent any reaction.

I have the honor to be &c.

Sd. Julius G. Lay.

American Consul General.

the

Chinese Secretaries

of the U. S. Consulate General,

Shameen, Canton.

Gentlemen:-

Because of the Exclusion of Chinese laborers from the United States, all Chinese people are angered. Now, our people at various places have united together and devised plans to retaliate against it.

A Society is organized in Canton under the title of "Devising plans to retaliate against the vexatious Exclusion Treaty Society", and we, the members of this society, were called to the Yamen by the Nam Hoi and Pun Yu Magistrates.

The said Magistrates told us that the Viceroy stated to them personally "from the Chinese merchants and subjects action of boycotting American goods for the purpose of retaliating against the vexatious Exclusion Treaty, it is evident that they are angered by just causes: this action is praiseworthy. But the merchants and subjects must hold this boycott steadfast until the Exclusion question is settled; and thus keeps foreign countries from laughing at us. Though His Excellency had issued proclamations recently to stop this movement yet he merely did this lest trouble may be caused; thus the Americans may have this boycott from the beginning to the end of this matter and secretly use their best efforts to keep this movement going on until satisfactory result is effected; so that the foreign people dare not to dispose our people."

Now we have convened together and decided that as we have received the above instructions from H. E. The Viceroy, we must act in accordance with them.

You gentlemen, the secretaries, are Chinese subjects and you should do your duty (as loyal subjects of China) to resign from your posts at once: hence not to be the American slaves. As you gentlemen have great abilities, you may go to take any position successfully. If you would leave the American employment you may get some other positions elsewhere.

When this letter reaches you, please make up your minds  
to resign at once and try to get some other posts. If not, you are  
content to be the enemy of the your own people.

Let us warn you revolvers have no consideration for any  
one, and you had better not act in the way which you may feel after-  
wards that you were mistaken.

Please consider this matter carefully.

Retaliating vexatious Exclusion Treaty  
Society.

Received August 29th, 1905.

Despatch from H. E. the Viceroy.

---

Sir:-

I have the honor to receive your communication of August 30th, 1905, stating that the meetings and speeches of the Opposing Treaty Society are not as yet stopped. Your Honor further stated that there are two notorious rascals by the name of Ma Tat Sun and Poon Shun Ming connected with the Society and requested me to investigate and act in the matter.

Having duly perused the above communication, I beg to say in reply, that in regard to the matter, I recently received a telegraphic Imperial Edict from Peking, stating " re the Treaty for the Exclusion of Chinese laborers from the United States, Chinese Minister Liang and the Chinese Foreign Office had discussed it with the American Government who promised to take it into peaceful and impartial consideration and also promised to put forth their best efforts to bring the same to a reasonable and satisfactory settlement when Congress meets.

The friendly relations between our respective Governments have always been very close and there has never been any differences between them, therefore it is necessary to make this fact known among the Chinese people and admonish them to carry on their trade (with the Americans) as usual; so that the trade of the United States as well as of China may not be affected. If there are certain ignorant men availing themselves of this boycott movement to entice the people to cause trouble they will be diligently arrested at once and severely punished."

I have issued a proclamation embodying the above mentioned edict to earnestly admonish the people to trade with the Americans as usual: this is a matter of record.

On the arrival of the daughter of the President of the United States and Secretary of War Taft at Canton for a pleasure trip I was ill; therefore I deputed the Provincial Treasurer to make every preparation to welcome them for me.



In Secretary Taft's speech, he repeats the telegram of the President. From the said telegram, we notice that the friendly relations between our respective Governments are very close and that the President is willing to have the former or prevailing rigid enforcement of the Exclusion Treaty modified and treat all Chinese students and merchants residing in the United States with every courtesy. The statements of the President are very reasonable and are sufficient to induce the Chinese merchants and subjects to change their anger into appreciation when they hear them.

I earnestly hope that Secretary Taft when he returns to the United States will convey my anxiety and that of the subjects of the Provinces to the President as well as to the Senate and the House of Representatives so that the unreasonable contents of the Exclusion Treaty be modified at an early day and the same modification made public; then it will not only prove a blessing for the Chinese subjects, but the civilized Government of your country will be more famous for ever.

As to the persons by the names of the Ma Tat Shun and Poon Shun Ming, mentioned in your communication, the proper magistrates had them arrested under my orders. It is necessary for us to wait until a thorough trial of these men is held. If they are found guilty as mentioned in your communication, I will surely order the said Magistrates to punish them most severely.

Relating to all meetings and speeches, I have instructed my subordinates to diligently admonish the people to stop them.

With reference to the illustrated placards posted recently at the San Pan Bridge and elsewhere, I believe it was done by foolish and ignorant men. When I received the other communication from your Honor re the same placard, I at once ordered my subordinates to investigate and prohibit this act and now it has ceased entirely, therefore I believe that Your Honor's anxiety in this matter is appeased.

A necessary communication addressed to Honorable Julius G. Lay, American Consul General at Canton.

Canton, September 7th, 1905.

Proclamation issued by H. E. the Viceroy of Two Kwangs.

---

In the matter of the issuance of a strenuous prohibiting proclamation.

---

Whereas His Excellency Taft, American Secretary of War, and Miss Roosevelt, daughter of the President of the U. S., have proposed to visit the city of Canton on a pleasure trip on September 4th, 1905; and as it has been reported to me that certain contemptuous placards are posted at various places in the city of Canton. Now be it known that as the friendly relations between the United States and China have always been very close, it is proper and right that we should treat these honorable and distinguished persons of the United States, who come here on a pleasure trip, with every courtesy, and I will surely not permit anybody to insult or treat them rudely according to their own free will.

I believe the above mentioned act was done by ignorant men or bad characters; such acts are very bold and daring.

I have instructed the Police Head Quarters as well as the Nam Hoi and Pun Yu Magistrates to depute policemen and Yamen runners to tear down these placards and take strenuous measures to ascertain who had them posted, arrest the guilty for trial and punishment.

I issue this strenuous proclamation for the information of the soldiers, the subjects, and others, that they must know that the friendly relations between the United States and China have been always very close and that courteous treatment have always been shown by each Government. No person can therefore be allowed to act in such a contemptuous and discourteous manner, and if anybody sees these placards, he should have them

torn down and entirely destroyed. If any one dares to again post such placards secretly and the fact is found out, I will strictly search for and punish him, and no leniency whatever will be shown.

Respect and obey this special proclamation.

---

No. 133.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L .

Canton, China, August 31st, 1905.

His Excellency Tsan,  
Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to call Your Excellency's attention to a most disgraceful insult that has been allowed to be directed against the daughter of the President of the United States who contemplates making a visit for pleasure with Secretary of War Taft here on Monday.

Yesterday and the day before, posters have been placed on the walls in Canton, one on Sam Pan bridge and others elsewhere, upon which was printed in gold a picture of a young girl seated in a chair supported by four turtles, and underneath, a warning to coolies not to carry the American spies and if they do the coolies are turtles. Your Excellency is aware that a turtle is emblematic of the lowest of beings.

Such an outrageous insult to the Secretary Taft and the daughter of the President of the United States, a man who has been the friend of China is maintaining China's Treaty rights with regard to the proper treatment of Chinese arriving at San Francisco, cannot be overlooked, and I therefore demand suitable and complete apology for this insult and that besides, a proclamation be at once issued, denouncing the outrage in the most vehement terms and punishing the guilty.

Unless I receive assurances by Saturday morning next from Your Excellency that the above mentioned form of apology will be made, I shall telegraph the President and shall be obliged to advise Secretary Taft and his party not to make their proposed visit to Canton next Monday.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Sd. Julius G. Lay,  
American Consul General.



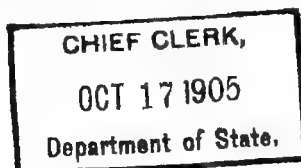
No. 72.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, September <sup>13</sup> 12th, 1905.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



SUBJECT:

**Marriage.**

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the marriage of Ernest  
R. Linsey to Miss. Mayme Quinn.

---

No. 72.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, September 13th, 1905

THE HONORABLE Francis B. Loomis,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

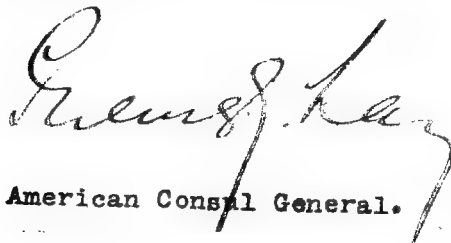
I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a certificate of the marriage in my presence at this Consulate General on the 13th instant, of Ernest R. Linsey of Cortland, New York to Miss Mayme Quinn of Osceola, New York, by the Rev. R. E. Chambers of the American Southern Baptist Convention Mission, Canton.

A similar certificate has been furnished each of the contracting parties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

Enclosure:- Marriage Certificate.

# CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

CONSULAR BUREAU.  
NOTED

Consular Office of the United States of America,

Canton, China, September 13<sup>th</sup> 1905.

I, Julius G. Lay, Consul General of the United States  
at Canton, China, do hereby certify that, on this 13<sup>th</sup> day of September  
A. D. 1905, at the American Consulate General in the city of Canton, China,  
Ernest R. Lindsey, aged 27 years, born in Portland, N.Y.,  
and now residing in Shih, P.I., and Mayme Quinn,  
aged 27 years, born in Oswego, N.Y., and now residing in

Shih, N.Y.

Rev. R. E. Chambers, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by  
a person such a ceremony,  
who is authorized by the laws of American Baptist Convention  
Michigan.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal  
of my office at Canton, China, this 13<sup>th</sup> day  
of September, A. D. 1905, and of the Independence of the  
United States the 130<sup>th</sup>.



Julius G. Lay  
American Consul General.

Fee one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.

No. 73

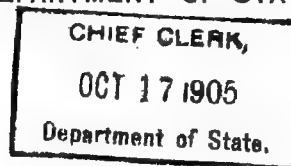


AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, September 14th , 1905.

MR. Julius G. Lay

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



SUBJECT:

*in re* ~~to the~~ Boycott of American ~~trade~~ goods

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Confirming telegram.



No. 73

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, September 14th 1905.

THE HONORABLE Francis B. Loomis,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to confirm and acknowledge receipt  
of the following telegrams sent and received:

"Canton, September 12th, 1905.

Secstate,

Washington, D. C.

Violations treaty continue instead of boycott  
subsiding as reported in Shanghai. Trade losses increasing. Recent  
Imperial Edict inadequate. The people here now regard local and  
imperial authorities as sympathising with them. Three agitators  
reported by me arrested secretly tried, released yesterday. Chinese  
employees at the Consulate threatened. Violent disturbances likely  
occur. Presence "Monadnock" advisable to enable "Callao" protect  
American interests elsewhere.

Sd. Lay."

"Washington, September 13th, 1905.

Lay,

Canton.

Naval vessel will be sent.

Sd. Loomis."

I beg to enclose, herewith, copy of despatch I have  
sent to the Viceroy to-day and also one to Minister Rockhill which  
explains the recent developments in the boycott agitation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Francis B. Loomis*  
American Consul General

No. 85.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, September 14th, 1905.

Honorable W. W. Rockhill,

E. E. & M. P. of the United States of America.

Peking, China.

S i r:

I have the honor to confirm the attached cablegrams:

Since the Imperial Edict of the 31st August was issued, the Viceroy here is reported to have made some efforts to suppress the boycott agitation by admonishing and advising the people not to intimidate and resort to violence, but there is no evidence that he has taken vigorous measures to stop it or shown that he is anxious that it should be stopped.

Some time ago as I reported posters were pasted on several houses with the announcement "we do not sell American Goods." The boycott organization fearing the people would not be sufficiently intimidated by this, sent men about with orders to paste this poster on every house and if anyone refused, to take his name, write him a letter and report him to his guild. After this, the boycott organization had little difficulty. These posters are still displayed. Secret meetings are still being held and there is no indication whatever that the agitation is abating.

Some foreigners think that the movement has been allowed to get beyond the control of the Viceroy, but intelligent Chinamen with whom I have talked seem confident the Viceroy could stop it, if he was in earnest.

His action with regard to the three agitators seems peculiar. In the first place, I did not ask to have them arrested, although, as reported to the Viceroy in my despatch of the 30th August, it was reported to me by a Chinaman who was at the meeting, that the men defied the Viceroy. I understand

from various sources that these men were not arrested in the usual way, but were invited on a house boat and then arrested; that they were placed in a detention cell, and are now popular heroes. It is very difficult to obtain positive information, but I understand from the agents I have employed that they have been released or, if they are not, they are given as much liberty as if they were free.

I observe by your telegram to Mr. Taft that the worse point in the boycott has been reached in the North. From the reports received from our merchants and others, this is not the case here and now practically no business whatever is being done.

The question has now got into the hands of the rough coolie element, who never bought American or any other goods, and I understand they are the people now who intimidate the merchants.

There are many thousand coolies in this province, who have been in the United States, but have overstayed their leave of one year and cannot return. These persons and those who made money formerly by sending coolies to the United States are to a great extent responsible for the agitation.

The Cantonese and apparently the Viceroy himself will not be satisfied with anything less than the admission of all Chinese on the same footing as immigrants from other countries and when they find that the new treaty does not provide for the admission of coolies, the agitation will become even worse than it is now. For this reason I think it of the greatest importance to our large trade interests to squelch this agitation here at once and not wait until it dies itself. If the Viceroy will do what I have requested and besides instruct the police to arrest anyone who talks boycott and make a few examples and act as Yuen Shih Kai has done, I think it can be stopped.

I have just received a cable from the Department advising me that "a naval vessel will be sent" I

hope it will be the "Monadnock" for the moral effect that her guns will inspire.

The Imperial Edict of August 31st, transmitted with your despatch of September 1st, would seem all that was sufficient to make the Viceroy here act, but he has done nothing, but have it exhibited everywhere with a few admonitions at the foot. It is reported to me by missionaries and others that the people actually regard the Edict and the Viceroy's inaction as a mark of sympathy.

If this agitation is allowed to get beyond the power of the Viceroy as some think it has already serious disturbances are likely to happen and while I am more optimistic than many people here, at least so far as danger to life and property are concerned, it would not take much now to start a serious riot.

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, my last despatch to the Department and a copy of this one to you will be sent the Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

American Consul General.

TELEGRAMS.

"Canton, September 12th, 1905.

"Rockhill,

Peking.

Have telegraphed Department the following:  
violations treaty continue instead of boycott subsiding as reported in Shanghai. Trade losses increasing. Recent Imperial Edict inadequate. The people here now regard local and imperial

authorities as sympathizing with them. Three agitators reported by me arrested secretly tried, released yesterday. Chinese employees at the Consulate threatened. Violent disturbances likely occur. Presence Monaghan advisable to enable "Callao" protect American interests elsewhere. Lay.\*

\*Canton, September 14th, 1905.

Rockhill,

Peking.

Department cables naval vessel will be sent, shall I advise Viceroy if boycott not stopped naval vessel will be sent.

Lay.\*

No. 145.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, September 14th, 1905.

His Excellency Tsan,

Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's communication of the 7th September, regarding the boycott agitation, and reporting that Your Excellency has recently received an Imperial Edict from Peking with regard to this matter.

Your Excellency states that you have diligently admonished the people to stop meetings and speeches. This is not a strict and sufficient compliance with the solemn stipulations of our treaty with China, nor does it show a real friendship and a proper appreciation of the President's action and clearly expressed wishes.

Why is this boycott allowed still to continue? Why are the boycott posters in the streets allowed to remain on houses that have never sold anything, but Chinese produce and secret meetings still held?

Why were not the two boycott agitators arrested and tried publicly and punished instead of being released, or held in a detention cell as I learn they have been.

Does not Your Excellency wish to show your displeasure which the conduct of these men and others who are still resorting to intimidating measures has given yourself, your Government, and a Government with which you wish to keep the closest relations of friendship?

The President has taken every step in his power, showing his spirit of justice and friendliness to China and his determination that the widest and heartest courtesy be shown your people to use his own words. An Imperial Edict has been issued, charging all Viceroys in China to stop the boycott.

but the boycott still goes on.

Our trade is suffering to a greater extent than before the Edict was issued in this Province. American merchants report to me that their buyers are anxious to purchase their goods, but cannot dispose of them, because the people are intimidated.

The Standard Oil Company report that there is a junk owner at Fenchow who warns other junk owners not to carry American oil. This is only a sample of what is taking place in this vicinity; and at Swatow the Standard Oil Company's boat could not employ a pilot and the coolies refused to discharge the cargo of the vessel, this being caused for the most part by the inflammatory articles allowed by the Chinese Authorities to be published in the Swatow native newspapers which denounced in severest terms the said Company's compradors as well as his relatives and admonished the coolies to refuse to assist in the discharge of the cargo.

I beg to inform Your Excellency that for a similar offence, scarcely as atrocious in its character as this one, the Hong Kong authorities recently suppressed the publication of the newspaper, guilty of such a direct violation of Treaty rights, and caused the editors to be deported from the colony for a period of five years, and I would now ask Your Excellency if a neglect to prevent this state of affairs so prevalent over all South China is not a violation of our solemn treaty rights.

All the Chinese with whom I have discussed this question are all of the opinion that this Government has a certain amount of your sympathy, and from your despatches to me I am constrained to be of the same opinion.

My Government is emphatically of the opinion that it has been and still is the duty of Chinese officials to completely put a stop to this movement which is carried on in open violation of solemn treaty provisions and of the laws of China and unless Your Excellency at once makes the

people thoroughly understand in a proclamation publicly denouncing the boycott; that neither the Imperial authorities nor yourself are in sympathy with this movement; that you will severely punish any one who causes intimidation, that you will not allow even secret meetings to be held, and that all posters must be torn down, literature regarding the boycott must be destroyed at once, and the agitation stopped in all the territory under your jurisdiction, I shall be obliged to cable my Government that the Chinese Authorities are alone responsible for the continued violation of our treaty stipulations, and that all protested representations are ignored.

With assurances of profound respect and consideration.

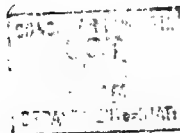
I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

American Consul General.



No. 74.



CONSULAR BUREAU  
NOTED

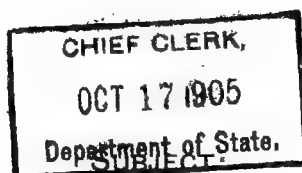


AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, September 16th , 190 5.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



*ack by [signature]  
Oct 26, 1905.*

**Marriage.**

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the marriage of Wallace  
C. Taylor to Miss. Maud H. Miller.

No. 74.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, September 16th , 1905 .

THE HONORABLE Francis B. Loomis,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

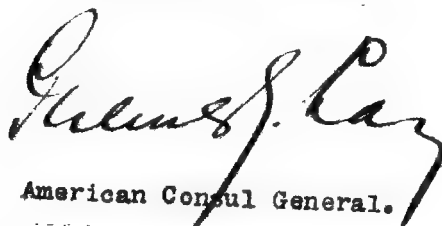
I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a certificate of the marriage in my presence at this Consulate General on the 16th instant, of Wallace C. Taylor of Wenona, Ill. to Miss Maud H. Miller of Omaha, Neb., by the Rev. R. E. Chambers of the American Southern Baptist Convention Mission, Canton.

A similar certificate has been furnished each of the contracting parties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

Enclosure:

Marriage Certificate.

# CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Consular Office of the United States of America,

Canton, China, September 16<sup>th</sup>, 1905.

I, Julius G. Lay, Consul General of the United States  
at Canton, China, do hereby certify that, on this 16<sup>th</sup> day of September

A. D. 1905, at the American Consulate General in the city of Canton, China

Wallace C. Taylor, aged 33 years, born in Menom

and now residing in Iloilo, P. I., and Maud M. Miller,

aged 32 years, born in Omaha, Neb., and now residing in

Chicago, Ill.

Mr. G. E. Chambers, who is authorized by the laws of American Southern Baptist Mission

to perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have herewith subscribed my name and affixed the seal  
of my office at Canton, China, this 16<sup>th</sup> day  
of September, A. D. 1905, and of the Independence of the  
United States the 130<sup>th</sup>.



Julius G. Lay

American Consul General.



No. 75

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, September 23rd , 1905 .

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

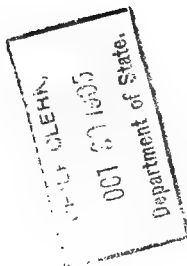
Chinese certificate.

*Ans by [unclear]  
22 Oct 31/05*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports <sup>ing</sup> the visa of a Chinese  
certificate, issued to Wong Shui,  
a Chinese traveler, dated September  
~~22nd, 1903~~

*to C & L*



No. 75

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, September 23rd , 1905 .

THE HONORABLE Francis B. Loomis,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I visaed a section six certificate on the 22nd instant, issued by the Viceroy, as Superintendent of the Imperial Customs here, to a Chinese subject, by name, Wong Shui. Mr. Wong wishes to travel for curiosity and pleasure in the United States and will spend one year in his travels. He will leave for America on the S. S. "Siberia", sailing from HongKong, October 2nd.

Mr. Ho Yow, former Chinese Consul General at San Francisco, vouched for the above named applicant with whom he has a perfect acquaintance.

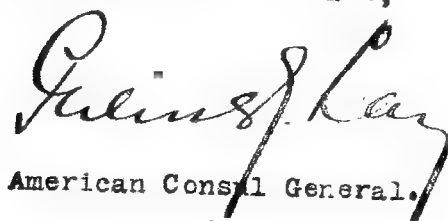
Further, I have examined this applicant personally as well as his securities and have satisfied myself that he is a member of the exempt class and entitled to enter the United States under the provision of the treaty.

The certificate in question is numbered 25.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

NO.



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, September 23rd, 1905.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

*Am by from  
to C & L. inf  
none/over*

SUBJECT:

Marriage.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Measures taken to prevent  
fraudulent marriages among  
the Chinese-Americans.

*Handwritten notes in the left margin, including 'to C & L.' and other illegible scribbles.*

*to C & L.* \_\_\_\_\_



NO.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, September 23rd , 1905.

THE HONORABLE Francis B. Loomis

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

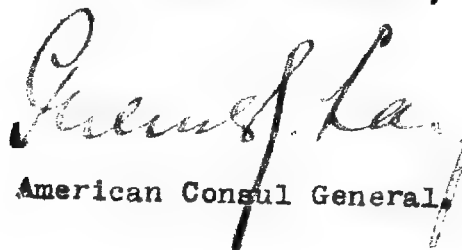
I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's Circular of June 16th, 1905, enclosing a letter from Secretary Metcalf with regard to marriages in China of Chinese persons of American birth with Chinese woman of the prostitute class for the purpose of gaining their admission into the United States to pursue the same calling.

In order to prevent such marriages taking place in this office, I have sent a copy of this circular to all the American missionaries in this vicinity, and advised them that I will not allow any marriage ceremony performed at this Consulate General, unless the parties to same are well known by the missionary performing the ceremony.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

No. 76



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, September 23rd, 1905.



MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

*Ans with 79  
Dec 11 '05*

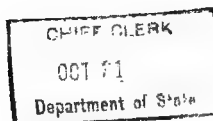
SUBJECT:

Appointment of Marshal.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Confirming telegram, announcing appointment  
of Wyatt as Marshal. Wyatt declines the  
appointment.

*#79*





No. 76

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, September 23rd., 1905 .

THE HONORABLE Francis B. Loomis

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's cable as follows, on the 29th August:

"Washington, August 29th, 1905.

American Consul,

Canton.

Wyatt appointed Marshal, have him take oath.

Sgd. Loomis."

I regret to have to inform the Department that Mr. Wyatt waited here for his appointment as Marshall, obtaining employment in the Imperial Chinese Customs service in the meantime, but when he was notified of his appointment as Marshal, he wrote me the enclosed letter resigning the position as he informs me that it is impossible for a white man to live on this island on \$1000 a year.

In another despatch, I will outline to the Department the requirements of this office in order that the work here may be properly done.

For the present, I do not recommend the appointment of a ~~Marshal~~.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

Enclosure: Copy of a letter from Mr. Wyatt, dated August 26th, 1905.

Canton, China, August 26th, 1905.

Mr. Julius G. Lay,  
Consul for the United States of America.  
Canton, China.

Sir:

I deeply regret that I must ask that my application for the position as Marshal here be withdrawn.

Personal matters that need my attention at my home in the United States, caused me to make this request at this time. I particularly regret this since I had promised you to accept the position and the application papers were sent to Washington.

It will nevertheless be but fair for me to state at this time, that after careful investigation since I have been here I find that I would not be able to live on the salary offered. When I made my application I was not fully aware of the peculiar conditions that exist here in regard to securing board and lodging. I find that there are no public or private boarding houses, and that the only available hotel quotes a rate for the month of one hundred and eighty dollars local currency, or just thirty times the day rate. No reduction will be made for a resident, perhaps on account of the tourist trade.

Since the Consulate has not quarters, which I believe other Consulates have for employees that causes an additional expenditure, even if meals might be secured at the hotel. The Imperial Chinese Customs has quarters for the service only, so no arrangement could be made there. You will see from the above, or after some investigation of such conditions here, that had I accepted the position it would have been at a financial loss.

I have explained matters in detail to you, for I appreciate very much your kindness to me in recommending my appointment.

Below you will find my home address and since I have long desired to enter the Consular service I would be pleased to be advised of some later vacancy.

I remain,  
Very respectfully,

Sd. Hardee Wyatt.

Newbern, Tennessee, U. S. A.



NO. 77

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, September 23rd, 1905.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

Chinese Certificates.

*Am Dec 4/05*  
*2/11/05*  
*Actual C 92. Nov 7/05*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Requests ruling relating to issuance  
by British Authorities of HongKong of  
Section six certificates, only to  
British citizens and subjects and not  
to residents.

CHIEF CLERK,  
OCT 31 1905  
Department of State,

No. 77

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, September 23rd, 1905.

THE HONORABLE Francis B. Loomis,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to request a ruling on the following point.

Are Chinese merchants engaged in business in HongKong and travellers and students who at present reside there entitled to receive a section six certificate from the Registrar General of that Colony, to be visaed by Consul General Bragg at HongKong, or are Chinese to be refused such certificates, because they are not British citizens or subjects?

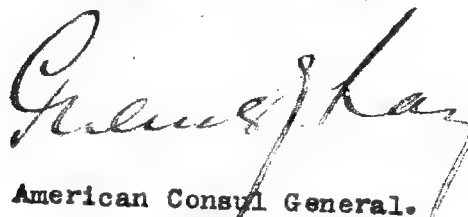
I have asked the opinion of the Department on this point, as recently a number of Chinese have applied to me for Section six certificates stating that they were unable to secure them in Hong Kong.

It would be very difficult for the Viceroy here and this Consulate to investigate their cases as their interests are in Hong Kong.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.



No.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, September 25th 1905.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

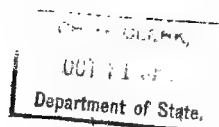
SUBJECT:

Circular.

*12 Bureau of Accts  
Dec 2 1905  
Answered as to allotment of  
messenger, and draft for  
from Dr. Canting out expenses.*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Acknowledgement of a circular re  
contingent expenses.



NO.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, September 25th , 1905.

THE HONORABLE Francis B. Loomis,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's circular instruction of June 24th, 1905, informing me that the amount of contingent expenses allotted to this Consulate General for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1905, must not exceed \$743.75 quarterly or \$2975.00 yearly.

(I beg to inform the Department that this sum will be inadequate to cover the absolutely necessary expenses of this Consulate General for this year.

The boycott agitation involving trade amounting to millions of dollars necessitates my using the cable a great deal between here, Washington and Peking. I have already paid for telegrams this quarter \$1043.59 Hong Kong Currency and until the boycott subsides, it will be necessary probably to send long cables to the Department and Legation.

I have already last quarter advanced for the Government \$556.11 Gold, for contingent expenses which I was instructed not to draw for.)

I beg to refer the Department to my despatch of February 18th regarding the rent of this office.

As I have received no special advises that an allowance is made me for messenger service, I beg to be informed, if this expenditure is to be included in the amount allowed for contingent expenses and if I will be reimbursed, for the cablegrams I have been obliged to send this quarter.

(I beg to be informed, if the Department will honor my draft

for the amount of \$556.11 Gold, contingent ~~expenses~~ <sup>large</sup> not drawn  
for, as my means will not permit of advancing such amounts of  
money. )

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General

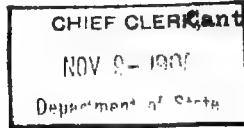
*Smith*

NO. 77 *his*



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

CHIEF CLERK Canton, China, September 28th, 1905.



THE HONORABLE Francis B. Loomis,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*H copies in 9*  
*File*

SIR:

I have the honor to report, that since writing the Department by last steamer on the 12th and 14th instants, and cable on the latter date, the boycott situation here has not changed.

I beg to enclose herein correspondence that has passed, since my last despatch, between the Legation, this Consulate and the Chinese Viceroy here on the subject.

As the Department will observe by reading my despatches already transmitted since July 21st last, by constant pressure, I have succeeded in inducing this Viceroy to issue several proclamations, and it was thought at first that these proclamations would be followed up by instructions to the Magistrates to insure their strictest interpretation, but instead, the people have regarded the proclamations as an official approval of their action and in one proclamation, the Viceroy states:

"That the month of December next is the 11th moon in the Chinese calendar and not far distant, therefore it is not necessary to act in retaliating against (the rigid enforcement of the Exclusion Treaty) for the present; that as the "Opposing Exclusion Treaty Society" has a great number of loyal subjects, it is no harm for them to be quiet and to watch carefully the movements of this question, that the said society as well as all meetings and speeches should be stopped until December next: thus permitting the merchants and subjects to carry on their trade as freely as usual; if, when the time comes, the proposal for modifying the Treaty is not carried out, then they may again devise retaliatory plans: so as to show the Americans that we have done everything in our power to maintain the existing friendly relations between the United States and China. Hence the former cannot censure us at all."

which is in the nature of the Viceroy's official sanction of the boycott.

On September 1st, our Minister at Peking, telegraphed



2.

me that an Imperial Edict had been issued, forbidding the boycott, and charging all Viceroys and Governors to take effective measures. On September 4th, Mr. Taft and a party of 43 U. S. Senators, Members of Congress, and army officers visited Canton, and at a banquet given by the Viceroy, Mr. Taft in a speech stated that the President viewed the violations of our treaty "with the most grave concern." The Viceroy who was unable to be present at this banquet replied to Mr. Taft's speech in a letter which I forwarded to Mr. Taft.

It was the opinion of everyone here, the day Mr. Taft and party left Hong Kong on September 6th, that the Viceroy and the people would respect the warning of the President and the instructions of the Imperial Edict, but the weak proclamation of the Viceroy issuing the edict, instead of having any effect to induce the people to stop the boycott, encouraged them. They read between the lines and could draw but one inference when neither edict or proclamation were enforced, - that both orders were issued to satisfy the foreign devils.

On the 12th instant, I telegraphed our Minister at Peking that the edict, which is not to-day circulated through the province as it should be, was not being enforced, and that three of the agitators arrested by the Viceroy had been secretly tried and released.

Our Minister reported the failure of the Viceroy here to enforce the edict to the Foreign Office and he was informed that telegraphic instructions had been sent to the Viceroy. In the meantime I addressed the Viceroy the enclosed strong despatch on the 14th instant, calling his attention to his failure to enforce the edict, and urging him to stop the boycott. On the 23rd instant, the Viceroy replied in the enclosed letter, informing me that he had issued another proclamation which appeared in the press the following day; a translation of the proclamation is enclosed herewith

In this last proclamation, the Viceroy gives the people clearly to understand that it is issued to satisfy the Legation and this Consulate, instead of himself denouncing the movement <sup>as</sup> illegal. This proclamation is the most effectual piece of boycott literature that has been issued, and boycott agitators read it with the greatest satisfaction.

The meetings that the Viceroy informs me are stopped, are not stopped. The members of the guilds still hold secret meetings which are much more dangerous than public ones.

The Viceroy further states that he has ordered no posters to be issued. Such an order is quite unnecessary, as the city is covered with posters already, and in the provincial towns from where the Vice Consul has just returned, neither the edict or proclamation is yet issued and all the houses are being placarded. I enclose, herein a short report on the situation in two towns.

A tri-monthly bulletin or pamphlet, advising the people what to boycott, and full of the most inflammatory falsehoods about America is still issued.

I receive daily reports from different places in this Province, of cases of intimidation and violence. On Monday last, the British American Tobacco Company's Chinese Agent at Wuchow was knocked down I am told, and beaten, because he continued to sell American goods. The Agent of the New York Life Insurance Company near Wuchow received the same treatment last week. When I report such cases to the Viceroy, he makes the unreasonable request to send him the names of those who commit the outrage.

The Viceroy's statement that no Chinaman has yet petitioned him complaining of intimidation, shows clearly that he is acting in bad faith. It is absolutely impossible to expect <sup>a</sup> Chinaman to report that either an individual or the boycott organization is intimidating him. He does not dare to even give any one, except a foreigner, the impression that he is not in sympathy with the movement. The American merchants

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have tried to induce some brave Chinamen to lay a charge against the boycott organization, but with no success.

An attempt was made by the British American Tobacco Company to employ hawkers or peddlers to sell their goods, but none could be employed. The same Company tried to give cigarettes away to their Agents to sell, but the Agents did not dare to accept them.

The Viceroy has allowed to be published in the press in a distorted form, only so much of my despatches to him as suited his purpose, as also his ridiculous replies thereto.

My Despatch to him, wherein I endeavored to show him that the people were ignoring his admonitions not to hold public meetings, he has allowed to be made public, and allowed a poster to be posted on the walls in the city, giving the people to understand that I am responsible for the arrest of the three agitators, and as a result, I have been threatened with death by an anonymous writer, unless I appeal to the Viceroy to have those men released.

It will be seen from the above, that the Viceroy and the Chinese authorities in Peking, in spite of the fact that several proclamations and an Imperial Edict have been issued, and three agitators <sup>have been arrested</sup> have in no way shown that it is their sincere purpose to suppress the violations of our treaty. The Viceroy is strong and powerful and has suppressed a rebellion in Kwong Si Province when others had failed. He knows that the merchants would buy our goods if they were not intimidated and he knows that such intimidation exists, but he has not taken any measures to suppress these intimidations or even to enforce his weak proclamations. It is reported that the three agitators were arrested on account of their affiliations with the reform party and not because they were connected with the boycott movement.

In the Viceroy's last despatch to me, he contends that the boycott can only be stopped gradually and if vigorous measures were used to stop it, riots would be caused thereby.

He further implies that the people are agitating for the admission of all laborers and when the treaty is modified to that extent, the boycott will cease and not until then.

There is no question that the boycott of American goods has hardened in Canton and is spreading in the provinces rapidly, and from merchants' reports, there is no sign of its subsiding.

The situation here, is different than in the North. From there only the literati and student emigrate to the United States and the Manchurian market is about to be thrown open to the world and the pressure on the Chinese buyers to control that market, before the Japanese secure a footing at first, has done much to loosen the tension at Shanghai.

It was thought that the Chinese would be obliged to buy American oil, flour and tobacco in this province, but our goods are not to be had at the retail stores, and although the big Chinese wholesale buyers are losing large sums at present, they will not run the risk of losing "face" and their lives, by trying to sell to retailers.

The boycott organization seems to be well supplied with funds. Last week, it was reported to me that one donation was made through a Bank in Hong Kong of \$3000. gold in support of the "cause."

It is reported to me that the leaders of this movement are as follows:

Cheng To Tsai Ex-Taotai at Nam Ning Fu, Kwong Sai Prov.  
Kong Hoong Yun A 4th graduate.  
Wong Shiu Ping, alias  
Wong King Tong, a 2nd graduate and sub-prefect in rank (the latter rank was purchased)  
Ng Kai Ming, Sub-prefect in rank (purchased).  
Yip Wai Pak, No rank <sup>known unless</sup> except purchased.  
Ho Sui Ting "  
Chuy Wing Chow "  
Chung Cheung Kwong "  
Ma Tat Shan, It is reported that he has purchased

6.

rank.

Poon Shun Ming, no rank

Ha Chung Man, "

The last mentioned three men, though not directors of the "boycott" society, are among the leading agitators of the movement here, and at present are under arrest.

A few of these men are rich, some are prominent in the reform movement, and others are connected with benevolent, charitable, and commercial associations. One is an Ex-Taotai (Magistrate).

The leaders or "walking delegates" in this movement have apparently interested themselves from various motives some of which are:-

1. Many of the agitators are members of the reform and anti-government parties and it is reported are using the boycott as a cloak for political reasons.

2. A certain number benefit financially from the boycott now, being employed to make speeches to keep up the agitation.

3. Others believe that a modification of the treaty will inaugurate a coolie trade offering a field for large profits.

All the leaders realize that the Viceroy and the Government sanctions and approves of the boycott and they have nothing to fear by attacking themselves to it.

Besides the apparently respectable element who belong to this organization, there are others who have connected themselves with it, from other motives. The tool in the hands of these men is the coolie or laborer, who has been made to believe that he will get to the United States if the treaty is modified, and it is he who constitutes the dangerous factor, and the one that the merchant and the consumer, who wishes to buy American goods, fears.

The Viceroy is a very rich man. He is considered to be very anti-foreign. He is a close personal friend of the

7.

of the Empress, having escorted her to Peking after the siege, and therefore very independent of any other authority. He is the most difficult man to deal with and not one foreign Consul here has been able to get but slight satisfaction from him in unimportant cases and then only after pressing him for months. His Chief Secretary Wen, in whom I have learnt through the relations I have had with him to have no confidence, is the one who attends to all foreign questions for the Viceroy and is largely responsible for this boycott having been allowed so long to continue. I believe the Viceroy has been badly advised by this Secretary and others.

I have tried to give the Department an idea of what our Government must contend with, in its endeavors to stop this boycott, which may result in serious consequences.

It will be seen from the above outline of what has been done that any pressure that has been brought to bear on the Viceroy has had no effect, and that he has taken no serious steps to suppress violations of our treaty, and I am of the opinion that any further pressure from the Consulate to obtain any results are useless.

I do not believe that serious riots would be caused, if the Viceroy attempted to suppress the increasing violations of our treaty. There would be a certain amount of demonstration, but every one knows here how quickly the Viceroy has stopped such demonstrations.

In any event, any riot that might be caused now, will not be so serious as the one that would be caused by the people when the news arrives here that laborers are not admitted into the United States. The people here would protest more vigorously against their own Government and ours negotiating a treaty which has beaten the very object that they are now agitating for, than if the Chinese Government were to now suppress this movement which is spreading every day.

If the Viceroy would act in good faith and take

strong energetic measures to wipe this boycott out now by the time the new exclusion treaty is signed, no one would attempt to start a fresh agitation.

The Chinese merchants who deal in American goods and who are all directly interested of course, do not fear any riots or disorder or that their business would be affected very long, if this Viceroy suppressed the violations of our treaty by force, if necessary. The American merchants are all of the same opinion.

I appreciate the fact that the boycott cannot end abruptly and it would take some time before the effect of any measure, the Viceroy might take, would be felt, but there is no indication that the Viceroy has done anything to stop the agitation. The very root of the evil, the boycott committees who are directly responsible for the intimidations, are still allowed to hold meetings.

I do not believe that this Viceroy will ever take steps to suppress this movement. He has ignored the warning of the President and ~~my~~ <sup>the</sup> despatches from this Consulate and has allowed our treaty to be violated, and sanctions its violation. He has acted in bad faith throughout in his dealings with this Consulate and while I have no anxiety about the matter personally, he is responsible for the enclosed threatening letter being sent me.

I do not believe that he will take any action whatever to stop this boycott or that foreigners can hope that their rights will be safe-guarded while he is Viceroy. As my brother Consuls here can testify not one of us can get but slight satisfaction from him and then only in unimportant cases after months *of delay*.

American merchants and missionaries insist that the Viceroy here should be superceded and not permitted to hold office as Viceroy in China again. I will take this matter up with our Minister at Peking for his consideration.

If this Viceroy is not superceded, the

American Government ~~are~~ confronted in this boycott question, aside from our other interests in this district with three alternatives:

1. The admission of Chinese laborers.
2. Forcible measures.
3. The loss of our large trade in South China indefinitely.

As regards the danger to life and property, I will discuss this feature of the question with Captain Baker, United States Navy of the U. S. S. "Raleigh" who is now in Hong Kong and who is expected here tomorrow on the "Callao" as the "Raleigh" draws too much water to come to Canton, Captain Baker will undoubtedly report the situation to his Department. I may say however that no one can say when an attack will be made on this island. The Standard Oil works have been already threatened. The "Callao" would be a sufficient protection for any contingency, but that vessel cannot always be here I understand, and HongKong is too far away to insure assistance reaching here in time, if anything happened.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Julius J. Lay*  
American Consul General.

Enclosures:

Despatch from Mr. Lay to Viceroy, dated Sept. 14th, 1905.

Viceroy's reply, dated Sept. 23rd, 1905.

Proclamation issued by Viceroy dated Sept. 24th, 1905.

An anonymous letter addressed to Mr. Lay.

Despatch to Minister Rockhill dated Sept. 14th, 1905.

"	"	"	"	"	"	16th	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	18th	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	19th	"

From Minister Rockhill, dated Sept. 15th, 1905.

Report of. Vice Consul " " " 28th "



o. 145 .

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L .

Canton, China, September 14th, 1905.

His Excellency Tsan,

Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's communication of the 7th September, regarding the boycott agitation, and reporting that Your Excellency has recently received an Imperial Edict from Peking with regard to this matter.

Your Excellency states that you have diligently admonished the people to stop meetings and speeches. This is not a strict and sufficient compliance with the solemn stipulations of our treaty with China, nor does it show a real friendship and a proper appreciation of the President's action and clearly expressed wishes.

Why is this boycott allowed still to continue? Why are the boycott posters in the streets allowed to remain on houses that have never sold anything but Chinese produce and secret meetings still held?

Why were not the two boycott agitators arrested and tried publicly and punished instead of being released, or held in a detention cell as I learn they have been.

Does not Your Excellency wish to show the displeasure which the conduct of these men, and others who are still resorting to intimidating measures, has given yourself, your Government, and a Government with which you wish to keep the closest relations of friendship?

The President has taken every step in his power, showing his spirit of justice and friendliness to China and his determination that the widest and heartest courtesy be shown your people to use his own words. An Imperial Edict has

been issued, charging all Viceroy's in China to stop the boycott but the boycott still goes on.

Our trade is suffering to a greater extent than before the Edict was issued in this Province. American merchants report to me that their buyers are anxious to purchase their goods, but cannot dispose of them, because the people are intimidated.

The Standard Oil Company report that there is a junk owner at Honam who warns other junk owners not to carry American oil. This is only a sample of what is taking place in this vicinity; and at Swatow the Standard Oil Company's boat could not employ a pilot and the coolies refused to discharge the cargo of the vessel, this being caused for the most part by the inflammatory articles allowed by the Chinese Authorities to be published in the Swatow native newspapers which denounced in severest terms the said Company's compradors as well as his relatives and admonished the coolies to refuse to assist in the discharge of the cargo.

I beg to inform Your Excellency that for a similar offense, scarcely as atrocious in its character as this one, the Hong Kong Authorities recently suppressed the publication of the newspaper, guilty of such a direct violation of treaty rights, and caused the editors to be deported from the colony for a period of five years, and I would now ask Your Excellency if a neglect to prevent this state of affairs so prevalent over all South China is not a violation of our solemn treaty right.

All the Chinese with whom I have discussed this question are all of the opinion that this movement has a certain amount of your sympathy, and from your despatches to me I am constrained to be of the same opinion.

My Government is emphatically of the opinion that it has been and still is the duty of Chinese officials to

completely put a stop to this movement which is carried on in open violation of solemn treaty provisions and of the laws of China and unless Your Excellency at once makes the people thoroughly understand in a proclamation publicly denouncing the boycott; that neither the Imperial authorities nor yourself are in sympathy with this movement; that you will not allow even secret meetings to be held; and that all posters must be torn down, literature regarding the boycott must be destroyed at once, and the agitation stopped in all the territory under your jurisdiction, I shall be obliged to cable my Government that the Chinese Authorities are alone responsible for the continued violation of our treaty stipulations and that my repeated representations are ignored.

With assurance of profound esteem and consideration.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

American Consul General.

Hon. Julius G. Lay,

American Consul General.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of September 14th, 1905, stating that re the boycott of American goods, secret meetings are still going on. The two boycott agitators were not tried publicly and punished and it is said that they being released.

Your Honor further stated that American merchants reported to you that their buyers are anxious to purchase their goods, but cannot dispose of them, because the people are intimidated. The Standard Oil Company also reported to you that there is a junk owner at Honam who warns other junk-owners not to carry American oil; and that at Swatow the Standard Oil Company's boat could not employ a pilot and the coolies refused to discharge the cargo of the vessel, this being caused for the most part by the inflammatory articles allowed by the Chinese Authorities to be published in the Swatow native news papers, which denounced in severest terms the said Company's compradore as well as his relatives and admonished the coolies to refuse to assist in the discharge of the cargo, etc.

In reply, I beg to say that in regard to the matter of Chinese merchants and subjects boycotting American goods, some time ago I received an Imperial edict from Peking and thereupon immediately instructed the Kwong Chow Prefect and the Nam Hoi and Pun Yu Magistrates to proceed to the "Kwong Tsai" Hospital the respectfully read the same to the people.

I have also repeatedly issued proclamations to instruct the merchants and subjects to comply with the edict and desist from following (the actions of the Opposing Exclusion Treaty Society) Within the last ten days, all meetings and speeches have been stopped.

With reference to the three persons by the names of Ma Tat Shun, Poon Shun Ming and Ha Chung Man who were arrested some time ago, I have turned them over to the Magistrates (the Nam Hoi and Pun U Magistrates) for their trial. The Magistrates have not reported to me the declarations of these men for my consideration and action.

In order to maintain the friendly relations between our respective Governments, I have done all I could in this matter. But, the action of Chinese merchants and subjects of this Province in stopping the use of American goods was caused by the vexatious Treaty for the Exclusion of Chinese laborers. As to how the said Treaty will be modified, nothing definite is shown at present; therefore the people still entertain doubt and anxiety.

As this matter was caused by the anger of the people of this Province, I can only strenuously instruct the local authorities to put forth their best efforts to bring this movement to a conclusion gradually. Under the present circumstances, it is difficult for me to use pressure to suppress this movement and thus compel the people, who are interested in this movement thereby creating trouble, because I can hardly guard against any mischief. This will not only be of no benefit to the friendship of our respective Governments, but will impair the good order of this Province. As your Honor has been here for some time and seen everything that was going on, I believe you quite understand how the matter stands.

Relating to the fact that Chinese buyers are anxious to purchase American goods, but cannot dispose of them, because the people are intimidated, mentioned by Your Honor, I may say that no merchants or subjects of this Province has ever presented a complaint to any local authority and charged other persons for having used force to compel him not to buy American goods. If there are certain Chinese merchants who are anxious

to purchase American goods, but were forcibly compelled and intimidated by others not to do so, it is my duty to request you to fully inform me who and what are the persons who use force to compel the former from buying American goods; so as to enable me to instruct the proper local authorities to investigate and act in the matter accordingly. But if you have no plain evidence, I cannot act in the matter.

With reference to the facts reported by the Standard Oil Company, if they are true, I will surely take steps to prohibit them.

I beg further to say that I have now issued another proclamation again to instruct the merchants, subjects and others not to hold anymore meetings nor make anymore speeches nor post placards and posters which prevent others from buying American goods. I also instructed the various local authorities to protect the employees of the different American concerns according to Treaty and strenuously ordered the various newspapers not to denounce persons under American employment, according to their own free will and pleasure for so doing, they make themselves liable for investigation and punishment or fine.

Canton, China, September 23rd, 1905.

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Proclamation issued by the Viceroy.

In the matter of the issuance of an earnestly explaining proclamation.

Whereas a telegram is now received by me from the Chinese Foreign Office stating "American Minister informed the said office that he had received a telegraphic report from the American Consul General at Canton, wherein he stated 'in the matter of boycott of American goods for the retaliation of the vexatious Exclusion Treaty, the people in Canton are still agitating the movement and ignoring the Imperial decree; so that the American merchants are suffering certain losses. The local Authorities do not attentively comply with the decree to strenuously prohibit this movement, therefore he fears that serious consequences may be resulted. He requested that better and effective plans be devised to at once prohibit this movement and that the Americans and the persons under their employment be protected. He also requested that the illegal agitation be stopped immediately."

The officials of the said office further stated that relating to the Exclusion Treaty, some time ago an Imperial edict was issued to order the Authorities of the various provinces of China to diligently admonish (the people to trade with the Americans as usual).

With reference to the modification of the Treaty, American Minister stated that the President of the United States will use his very best efforts and ask the Congressmen to consider the matter and modify the Exclusion act, when Congress meets.

The said office also stated that they have mailed a draft of the revised Treaty to Minister Liang at Washington, D. C., and asked him to earnestly state to the American Government,

before Congress meets, that they must put forth their best efforts to settle this question impartially. The said office also requested that their above actions be notified to the merchants and subjects; thus appeasing their doubts."

I have also received another telegram from the said Office stating "re the retaliation of the Treaty for the exclusion of laborers, Minister Liang at Washington, D. C. wired them 'the President of the United States stated to him recently that he (president) would surely ask the Congressmen to modify the Exclusion act, when Congress meets in December. Minister Liang further stated that the principal idea of the President's statement is to notify us that the United States will only exclude Chinese laborers, but will treat Chinese persons other than laborers as Europeans, when the former enter, leave, or reside in the United States.

The said office further said that as the President stated that he would consult with and ask the congressmen to modify the Exclusion act, they should request me to admonish the merchants and subjects not to act in this matter too vehemently earnestly and to wait information from the Congress; and also admonish them that relating to the Treaty for the exclusion of Chinese laborers, they should wait for their Government to negotiate it with the United States Government, after the Exclusion act has been leniently modified by the latter Government.

Now be it known that in regard to the matter of the merchants and subjects of this Province who stopped the purchase of American goods in order to retaliate against the treaty for the exclusion of Chinese laborers, I have repeatedly received communications from the American Consul General stating that the President of the United States has promised that he would surely consider the matter and modify the Treaty, and I also received an Imperial edict. Therefore I repeatedly issued proclamations to instruct the merchants and subjects to trade



(with the Americans) as usual and stop all meetings and speeches I also ordered every local authority to earnestly exhort the people (to stop boycott). This is all a matter of record.

Now the President of the United States has promised that he would put forth his ~~very~~ best efforts and ask the Congressmen to consider this matter and modify the Exclusion act. From this, it is believed that the future modification of the said Treaty would satisfy the wishes of our merchants and subjects.

The friendly relations between the United States and China have been very close for many years. As ~~our~~ merchants and subjects are hoping earnestly that the Treaty for the Exclusion of Chinese laborers be settled properly, the President of the United States has promised twice that he would ~~surely~~ do everything he could to modify the Treaty after proper consideration; therefore any and all Chinese merchants and subjects should diligently maintain peace and should not take too vehement and earnest measures in this matter, so as to maintain the friendship of our respective Governments.

I recently received a communication from the American Consul General wherein he represented to me that Chinese buyers are anxious to buy American goods, but cannot dispose of them, because the people are intimidated. He further stated that in Honan and Swatow certain people have admonished the junk owners not to carry American goods and advised the coolies not to discharge the said goods. If these facts are true, they are not only impair friendly relations between the United States and China, but also against the common custom that trade should be carry on freely, and I believe that intelligent or, fairminded people would not commit these acts.

Under the above circumstances, it is my duty to immediately issue this proclamation for the information of the merchants, subjects and others of this Province, and instruct

them to comply with the same. They must understand that re the Treaty for the Exclusion of Chinese laborers, the President of the United States has repeatedly promised that he would use his very best efforts to have it modified; and they must comply with the recent Imperial decree to trade (with the Americans) as usual, so as to keep the trade of the United States as well as of China from being affected. Besides all meetings and speech speeches have been stopped recently, the merchants and others are hereby instruct not to post anymore placards and posters which prevent others from using American goods nor to force or intimidate any merchants, employee or others not to buy American goods or work for Americans, not to denounce them for buying the said goods or working for the said people, but let them do what they please. If certain persons dare to act against this proclamation intentionally, it will be regarded that they wish to create trouble and disturb peace; then I cannot forgive them. Respect and obey this special proclamation.

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*September 24th, 1905.*

Canton, September 30th, 1905.

To the  
Honorable American Consul General,  
Canton, China.

S i r:

We have the honor to state that the movement of boycotting American goods for the retaliation of the supplementary Treaty for the Exclusion of Chinese laborers from the United States which is prevailing in this province, was really caused by the vexatious exclusion of Chinese laborers. Every merchant or subject of this country has the same idea of adopting the boycott rules or customs to boycott the goods from Your Honor's country without receiving any advise from any other person, and they have decided to admonish each other not to create any trouble. They will not trade with the American as usual until the exclusion treaty is repealed.

Unexpectedly, some time ago a bad Gentry, Kong Hoong Yum leagued with the people of the Reform Party and secretly bought certain lower classed of people to use blank votes to select him to be a Director in the "Opposing Exclusion Treaty Society" with the intention to squeeze some of the subscriptions made to the society which subscribed by the Chinese people residing in the foreign ports.

One Ma Tat Shan, one Poon Shun Ming and one Ha Ch ng man noticed the said Gentry's cunning and dangerous acts so that they strongly opposed the same and had a long verbal quarrel with him. They also disclosed the mean tricks of the said Gentry and sent them to certain Hong Kong news-papers to be published.

For the above mentioned acts of Messrs. Ma, Poon and Ha, the said Gentry, merely intended to take retaliatory steps for the said acts, but disregarded existing among the Chinese people unity. He called on your Honor and wrongly accused them to be the men who made speeches to encourage the people to

to boycott American goods and put up the poster which illustrated four turtles carrying a beautiful woman in a chair. As Your Honor was angry, you unthoughtfully believed that his ex-parte and wrong statements were true and had the same communicated with H. E. the Viceroy who at once instructed the Kwong Chaw Prefect, Major-General of Canton, and the Nam Hoi and Fun Yu Magistrates to arrest the said persons, Ma, Poon and Ha.

As Gentry Kong availed himself of the opportunity to wrongly put the said persons in trouble, he is really an evil man for the Chinese community and societies, and even dogs or pigs do not want to eat his flesh (too cheap.).

We are Chinese nationals understand that you have trusted the statements of the said Gentry too much and thus unreasonable put these innocent men in trouble and did injured to the Chinese idea of unity and their public benefits, so that we now give you a limited time of ten days to see H. E. Tsen the Viceroy, and request him to have Messrs. Ma, Poon and Ha released. If you will not do so, we will surely murder you secretly by using explosive bombs. Even though we may lose our lives, yet we will not feel that we were mistaken, because the loss of a few lives as a small matter, but any injury to the united interests of the Chinese, a big matter.

We always have the intention willingly to give our lives for some benefit to our people, but we do not know who will sympathize with us.

As Your Honor is a friend of our old nation and a well-known man of civilized character, we believe that you will return us with our brothers.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our considerations and hope you are enjoying best health.

Sd. Ngan Kut Shan and others.

Hot-blooded men.

Our address is as follows:

"Yu Yee Hin"

an opium den,

Ching Hoi Mun Main st.

No. 85 \*

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, September 14th, 1905.

Honorable W. W. Rockhill,

N. E. & M. P. of the United States of America.

Peking, China.

S i r:

I have the honor to confirm the attached cablegrams:

Since the Imperial Edict of the 31st August was issued the Viceroy here is reported to have made some efforts to suppress the boycott agitation by admonishing and advising the people not to intimidate and resort to violence, but there is no evidence that he has taken vigorous measures to stop it or shown that he is anxious that it should be stopped.

Some time ago as I reported posters were pasted on several houses with the announcement "we do not sell American Goods." The boycott organization fearing the people would not be sufficiently intimidated by this, sent men about with orders to paste this poster on every house and if anyone refused, to take his name, write him a letter and report him to his guild. After this, the boycott organization had little difficulty. These posters are still displayed. Secret meetings are still being held and there is no indication whatever that the agitation is abating.

Some foreigners think that the movement has been allowed to get beyond the control of the Viceroy, but intelligent Chinamen with whom I have talked seem confident the Viceroy could stop it, if he was in earnest.

His action with regard to the three agitators seems peculiar. In the first place, I did not ask to have them arrested, although, as reported to the Viceroy in my despatch of

30th August, it was reported to me by a Chinaman who was at the meeting, that the men defied the Viceroy. I understand from various sources that these men were not arrested in the usual way, but were invited on a house boat and then arrested, that they were placed in a detention cell, and are now popular heroes. It is very difficult to obtain positive information, but I understand from the agents I have employed that they have been released or, if they are not, they are given as much liberty as if they were free.

I observe by your telegram to Mr. Taft that the worse point in the boycott has been reached in the North. From the reports received from our merchants and others, this is not the case here and now practically no business whatever is being done.

The question has now got into the hands of the rough coolie element, who never bought American or any other goods, and I understand they are the people now who intimidate the merchants.

There are many thousand coolies in this province, who have been in the United States, but have overstayed their leave of one year and cannot return. These persons and those who made money formerly by sending coolies to the United States are to a great extent responsible for the agitation.

The Cantonese and apparently the Viceroy himself will not be satisfied with anything less than the admission of all Chinese on the same footing as immigrants from other countries and when they find that the new treaty does not provide for the admission of coolies, the agitation will become even worse than it is now. For this reason I think it of the greatest importance to our large trade interests to squelch this agitation here at once and not wait until it dies itself. If the Viceroy will do what I have requested and besides instruct the police to arrest anyone who talks boycott and make

a few examples and act as Yuan Shih Kai has done, I think it can be stopped.

I have just received a cable from the Department advising me that "a naval vessel will be sent" I hope it will be the "Monadnock" for the moral effect that her guns will inspire.

The Imperial Edict of August 31st, transmitted with your despatch of September 1st, would seem all that was sufficient to make the Viceroy here act, but he has done nothing, but have it exhibited everywhere with a few admonitions at the foot. It is reported to me by missionaries and others that the people actually regard the Edict and the Viceroy's inaction as a mark of sympathy.

If this agitation is allowed to get beyond the power of the Viceroy as some think it has already serious disturbances are likely to happen and while I am more optimistic than many people here, at least so far as danger to life and property are concerned, it would not take much now to start a serious riot.

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, my last despatch to the Department and a copy of this one to you will be sent the Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

American Consul General.

TELEGRAMS.

"Canton, September 12th, 1905.

Rockhill,

Peking.

Have telegraphed Department the following:

Violations treaty continue instead of boycott subsiding as reported in Shanghai. Trade losses increasing. Recent Imperial Edict inadequate. The people here now regard local and imperial authorities as sympathising with them. Three agitators reported by me arrested secretly tried, released yesterday, Chinese employees at the Consulate threatened. Violent disturbances likely occur. Presence Monadnock advisable to enable "Callao" protect American interests elsewhere.

Lay."

"Canton, September 14th, 1905.

Rockhill,

Peking.

Department cables naval vessel will be sent, shall I advise Viceroy if boycott not stopped naval vessel will be sent.

Lay."



86

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, September 16th, 1905.

Honorable W. W. Rockhill,

E. E. & M. P. of the United States of America.

Peking, China.

S i r:

I have the honor to confirm and acknowledge receipt of the following cablegrams:

"Canton, September 15th, 1905.

Rockhill,

Peking.

Unless a demand is made on the Viceroy here to stop at once violations of our treaty and he is made to understand that a continuance of the boycott is a violation of Treaty and that forcible measures will be used for non-compliance therewith, our important trade South China lost indefinitely. Imperial Decree no effect on Viceroy or the people here. Agitation spreading to country districts. Newspaper articles still published incite people intimidation. Committee of America oil, flour, tobacco, machinery merchants met here and concur in this opinion.

Sd. Lay."

"Peking, September 15th, 1905.

American Consul,

Canton.

Fifteenth telegrams received. Make no threats Viceroy in principle, I am strongly opposed calling for the navy when not absolutely necessary, the protection of life and property.

Sd. Rockhill."

I beg to state that it was not my intention to suggest threatening the Viceroy here, but to give him to

understand that the danger to life and property here would be so great, if the boycott was not stopped, that it would be necessary to ask for a naval vessel to make my meaning clear, I have sent you the following telegram:

"Canton, September 16th, 1905.

Rockhill,

Peking.

My last telegrams misunderstood. Do you advise my informing Viceroy as boycott not stopped danger life and property, necessitate presence naval vessel here. By forcible measure, don't mean navy necessarily, but further pressure from Washington and Peking.

Sd. Lay"

With regard to my cable of the fifteenth, the idea I wished to convey was that the situation is very serious here now, and as I presume our Government views the continued violations of our treaty with grave concern, if the Viceroy here persists in ignoring the Imperial Edict of August 31st, Mr. Taft's warning in his speech, and my representations, that the Government might consider it best to adopt pressure to make this Viceroy realize and fulfill his duty.

I am anxious that the Government and myself should know that the situation here is not the same as in Shanghai and elsewhere in China. I naturally supposed that when the Imperial Edict was issued the Viceroy would suppress the whole movement, but he has not done so. It is undoubtedly true that the movement has got a firm hold on the people here and they might resort to violence, if the Viceroy adopted forcible means to suppress it, and perhaps, if he did make an earnest effort to stop it, the people would still refuse to buy American goods. Still the situation could not be much worse than it is to-day, and of the two evils, I am of the firm opinion after consulting merchants in Hong Kong and here that our trade will suffer less, if the meetings, speeches, pamphlets, newspaper

articles and placards are suppressed as they have been in Hong Kong where the agitation has practically died out.

I am convinced, if the policy of inaction is adopted here, the movement will extend far into the interior and when Congress meets in December, the boycott will take a new lease of life, and, as the principal flour merchant in Hong Kong told me the other day, it will not stop for a year or more. In the meantime, our important trade with South China is lost indefinitely. I confess, I do not know what the Government can do to remedy the situation or make this Viceroy obey what would seem to be instructions from his superiors.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

American Consul General.

No. 88.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, September 18th, 1905.

Honorable W. W. Rockhill,

E. E. & M. P. of the United States of America.

Peking, China.

S i r:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Nos. 253 and 254 of September 7th, 1905.

As you state the Viceroy has clearly indicated in his despatches to me that he is in sympathy with the boycott movement and his sympathy is even more clearly shown in his actions of late.

I have as you suggest, used in the enclosed despatch some of the arguments employed by you to Prince Ching, but I do not think any argument that could be advanced will induce the Viceroy here to take a effective measures.

I regret that you understand that I would without authority present claims. I have never presented my claims to the Viceroy, but merely received them and forwarded them to you without making any promises. I may say however, that my mention in an interview with the Viceroy that claims had been received by me, induced the Viceroy to issue a proclamation.

Is it possible to request the Portugese Governor at Macao to take the same action as the British Governor at Hong Kong has taken to suppress the boycott?

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

American Consul General.

Enclosure: A letter from Mr. Lay to Viceroy Dated Sept. 14th, 1905.

ib. 89.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, September 19th, 1905.

Honorable W. W. Rockhill,

E. E. & M. P. of the United States of America.

Peking, China.

S i r:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of the Eighteenth received yesterday at 4 P. M. as follows:

"Peking, September 18th, 1905.

Lay,

Canton,

Eighteenth your cipher telegrams received my telegram of fifteenth requires no change. Foreign Office have telegraphed instructions Viceroy expect answer immediately. I will telegraph you substance.

Sd. Rockhill?"

I presume the first word should be sixteenth instead of eighteenth as I sent no telegrams on the 18th.

I have strictly complied with your instructions and said nothing to the Viceroy about naval vessels.

Yesterday, it was reported to me from two sources that the seventy-two guilds here had petitioned the Viceroy to release the two boycott agitators and the originator of the "turtle poster" on bail furnished by them.

A compradore of a large concern here who went to city for the purpose of finding out if the men were really released, reports that the men were given their liberty some days ago.

It is possible now, the foreign office have telegraphed instructions to this Viceroy that he will do every-

to make it appear as if he was stopping the boycott, but will probably give the people to understand through the heads of guilds that he has been obliged to do so to satisfy the demands of our Government. The people will probably read his real purpose, and unless he attacks this movement as he would one that effected his own, or Chinese interests, the boycott may not be suppressed for a long time.

At this writing 11 A. M. I have had no reply to my despatch to the Viceroy of the 14th instant.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

American Consul General.

Con. No. 266.

American Legation,

Peking, China, Sept. 15, 1905.

Julius G. Lay, Esq.,

American Consul General,

Canton.

S i r:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 12th instant as follows:

Rockhill,  
Peking.

Have telegraphed Department following. Violations treaty continue determined to boycott subsiding as is reported Shanghai trade losses increasing here recent Imperial Edict inadequate. The People here now regard local and Imperial authorities as sympathizing with them three agitators reported by me arrested secretly tried released yesterday Chinese employees at the Consulate threatened violent disturbances likely to occur presence Monadnock advantageous to enable "Callao" to protect our interests elsewhere.

Lay"

1/ On receipt of the above I sent to the Foreign Office the note, a copy of which I enclose.

I have also to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 13th instant, as follows:

"Rockhill,  
Peking.

Department cables naval vessel will be sent Shall I advise the Viceroy if boycott not stopped naval vessel will be sent.

Lay"

I sent you to-day in reply to the above the following telegram:

"American Consul,  
Canton.

Fifteenth: Telegram received.

Make no threat Viceroy in principal I am strongly opposed to calling for the navy when not absolutely necessary the protection of life and property.

Rockhill."

I am astonished that you should cable directly to the Department of State for a war vessel without ascertaining whether this Legation approves of your action. Nothing in either your telegrams or your despatches indicate any more than

the likelihood of disturbances, and the presence of the U. S. S. "Callao" seems quite sufficient for all such contingencies as may occur. It is absolutely impossible to imagine that the boycott movement will end abruptly in a day or so, especially in a locality like Canton. It can only yield to constant pressure and some little time must elapse before the Chinese Government's measures to that end can be effective. While you should persistently urge on the local authorities to take proper measures you should certainly not threaten to bring up to Canton gunboats, this is a last resort, but, as I said, nothing you have told me leads me to believe you have reached this point. I shall continue to support you in your representations, but if you get to threats I can do nothing more here to help the reestablishment of normal conditions in your port.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sd. W. W. Rockhill.



Enclosure No. 1 in Con. No. 266.

American Legation.

Peking, China, Sept. 13, 1905.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to call the attention of Your Imperial Highness to a report, just received by telegraph from the American Consul General at Canton, to the effect that the boycott of American goods at that port still continues, in violation of the Treaties, and in disregard of the recent Imperial Edict forbidding it. He states that the losses of merchants are daily increasing, and that the local authorities do not appear to be taking energetic measures to carry out the Edict; that several agitators, arrested upon his complaint, after a secret trial were released; that employees of the Consulate have been threatened, and that he fears violent disturbances are likely to occur.

I have the honor to request that more efficient measures than have hitherto been adopted be promptly taken to protect American citizens and their employees at that port, and to suppress this unwarranted agitation.

I avail myself of the occasion to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurances of my highest consideration.

Sd. W. W. Rockhill,

Envoy Extraordinary and  
Minister Plenipotentiary  
of the United States.

Canton, September 28th, 1905.

Honorable Julius G. Lay,  
American Consul General,  
Canton, China.

S i r:

I have the honor to inform you that in compliance with your verbal instructions, I left Canton, September 16th last, proceeding to Kong Moon per U. S. S. "Callao" to make an investigation and examine into the bona fides of certain statements given in testimony before the Chinese Inspector of Port Townsend Washington, by one, Siet She, an applicant for admission into the United States as the wife of Lee Lung Yiu, an alleged native born Chinese person and merchant of Portland, Oregon, which case is now pending for trial before the U. S. District Court at Seattle, Washington.

A full report in the above case is annexed hereto.

I further have the honor to inform you that during my visit of several days in Kong Moon and Sun Ning cities, I inquired into and ascertained a few facts relative to the boycott of American goods in those districts. Kong Moon city is situated in the interior of Kwong Tung Province, and possesses a population of over 300,000 people, while Sun Ning is situated in the Southern part of the Province and contains about half a million people.

My inquiries embraced the following particular phases, as to whether or not the boycott was instituted in Kong Moon and Sun Ning and surrounding districts, and if so, what methods are used in extending it, to what extent it had progressed, and what steps, if any, are being taken by the local authorities to suppress the movement.

I was informed by Mr. F. W. Maze, Acting Commissioner

of Customs, at Kong Moon, that the boycott there commenced shortly after the agitation was started in Canton. He is not aware, nor was I able to find out from any native sources, of any branch of the opposing Exclusion Treaty Society being established there. The movement receives its chief support from some leading Canton merchants who have branch stores in Kong moon and the same applies to Sun Ning. The Canton newspapers which circulate freely throughout all the prefectural cities and towns as well as the small villages throughout the Province, do much to encourage the people to carry on the boycott as their pages teem with very denunciatory and oftentimes sensational articles, resenting in most vehement terms, the alleged injustice accorded the Chinese by the American and calling on the people to be united in adopting measure to retaliate against this ill-treatment at the hands of the American.

I observed that the steam launch on which we were traveling, after leaving the "Callao" at Kong Moon and indeed all the launches leaving Canton for interior places was supplied with copies of several of the daily newspapers of Canton, - also the boats on which the Chinese passengers were being towed.

Upon inquiry, I was informed that all launches and passenger boats leaving Canton for the outports and towns situated throughout the Province are furnished gratis many copies of these newspapers, whose principal and avowed object, judging from the many articles on the subject, seems to be the dissemination of boycott literature and extension of the agitation by furnishing information and giving encouragement.

All the passengers able to read, peruse these newspapers, passing them on from one to the other; when any of the lower classes are unable to read, some one of the crowd reads the articles aloud for the benefit of the illiterate.

Sales in American oil and flour which had grown encouragingly and were rapidly increasing, are now almost nil.

Sun Ning contains hundreds of Chinese who were either born in America or else resided there during various periods of their lives. Many of the latter class were laborers and returning to visit their families and relatives failed to go back to America within the one year limit. These people constitute the one great class who are especially dissatisfied with the Exclusion Law and are clamoring for its repeal. The friends and relatives of these men are also anxiously awaiting the repeal or at least, the modification of the present exclusion Laws to enable them to go to America. These Chinese who have been in America are also the most violent and abusive in their criticism of the treatment accorded them in America, and are among the chief factors in keeping the boycott agitation aflame.

In both Kong Monn and Sun Ning, Chinese merchants told me that though members of the exempt classes going to America are now treated with every possible courtesy, yet what the Chinese desire now, is to be placed on a footing with European aliens and thus secure the unrestricted Immigration of Chinese into America; that until it is granted they will continue the boycott of American goods, even though they must pay one dollar for a sack of Australian flour which is inferior to the American in grade, when they could buy the American flour for .75 per sack. And the same applies to the Sumatra oil they are now using. I noticed that they were not burning American oil, but an inferior grade giving off an odor, and smoke, and only furnishing a dim light. These representative men further informed me that they would not accept any American oil or flour as a gift.

My interpreter was scoffed at several times for being in company with a vile American but no demonstrations of violence towards myself were even resorted to, or even threatened.

In both the Sun Wui and the Sun Ning Districts, I made repeated and careful inquiries and found that the local authorities have never taken any steps whatever to suppress the agitation. Though the Viceroy has repeatedly given assurances that all the proclamations he has issued from time to time would be posted all over the Province, yet evidently this was never done, nor did the Imperial Edict anent the boycott question even reach the interior districts except through the newspaper channels. The populace were informed of the Viceroy's Proclamation, also through the Canton press.

My informants also told me that it was their belief that if the Proclamations and Edicts would have been posted, the people would have immediately torn them down; that the people in this instance are united and manifest a common interest in what they claim concern them vitally, and so marked is their interest that this movement is almost unique in Chinese history.

With this common feeling so strong in a country where public opinion wields such great power and exerts such vast influence as in China, it is not strange that the masses would wilfully disregard all official orders, and flagrantly disobey or violate them.

The people claim that the Viceroy appreciates<sup>arouse</sup> the above fact and desists from doing anything that might<sup>1</sup> their animosities and thus create trouble, though in this particular instance the people think the Viceroy sympathize with them and passively affords them assistance.

I was given to understand that at this particular time when there is an undercurrent of feeling and the anti-government party especially in South China is exhibiting unusual signs of unrest and of growing discontent with the reigning Dynasty, it is wellnigh impossible for the Viceroy to exert more than a mere semblance of power and cater to the

inclination of the people, and for this reason any unpleasant proclamation and edict is more observed by its breach than otherwise.

Unwilling as one may be to say it, and unfortunate as it really is, yet I am obliged to report that the boycott thrives and its discontinuance in the interior is anything but assured.

I have the honor to be,

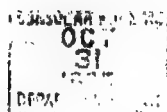
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sd. P. S. Heintzleman

Vice & Deputy Consul General.

A



No. 78

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, September 30th, 1905.

MR. Julius G. Lay

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

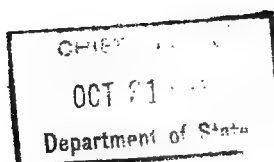
Chinese Certificate.

*ans by you  
JG C + R,  
Nov 1/05*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Report <sup>ing</sup> the ~~visa~~ of a Chinese  
certificate to Chan Gim, a  
Chinese merchant.

*to C + R*



10. 78.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Canton, China, September 30th, 1905.

Honorable Francis B. Loomis,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

S i r:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I  
visaed a section Six certificate on the 29th instant, issued  
by the Viceroy, as Superintendent of the Imperial Customs here,  
to a Chinese subject, by name, Chan Gim. Mr. Chan intends to go  
to the United States for the purpose of establishing a firm  
engaged in the general merchandise business at San Francisco,  
California.

He will leave for America on the S. S. "Mongolia"  
sailing from HongKong, October 6th.

The above named applicant whose house is at Kong Moon  
was vouched for by a British merchant of the same place, and a  
~~relative wealthy silk~~ firm in Canton has given bond to the  
amount of \$500 guaranteeing the correctness of his statements  
to me.

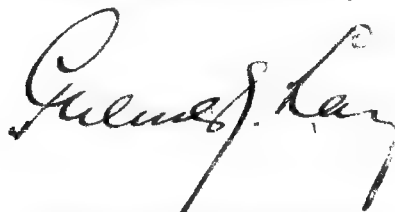
Further, I have examined this applicant personally  
as well as all his securities and have satisfied myself that he  
is a member of the exempt class and entitled to enter the United  
States under the provision of the treaty.

The certificate in question is numbered 26.

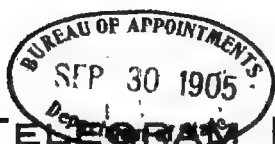
I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.





TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From

Canton,

September 30, 1905.

Received 11.10 A.M.

OCT 1 1905

SecState,  
Washington.

All representations from Peking and ~~no~~ useless make Viceroy stop continued violations of treaty. Actions of the Viceroy doing more harm than good (to) the transactions. (2) The people here demand admission of laborers and boycott must be stopped gradually, as vigorous measures would cause riots. My opinion is that the Viceroy could prevent any riots boycott if allowed die natural death; will not subside here before the people receive news that treaty does not provide admission of all laborers, and then more serious riots than before. If vigorous measures taken now the Viceroy could suppress the agitation short time and prevent recurrence movement, but will not. Boycott hardening seriously. The situation here demands immediate action the Government of the United States and dismissal of Viceroy from holding any office in China. The Viceroy proclamation nature of official sanction agitation and the Viceroy alone responsible for the threat on my life by giving the people here to believe ~~me~~ responsible for imprisonment three agitators.

L A Y

iphred by C.R.D. & S.H.Q.

Bureau of Appointments.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
CONSULAR BUREAU.

OCT -7 1905

Mr. Ades,

No action  
upon this telegram  
necessary. I can  
not find that any  
has been taken.

Oct 7/05 N.A.B.

Mr. Ades says no  
action required.

N.A.B.

No. 79.



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, September 30th, 1905.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

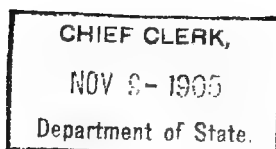
SUBJECT:

Salaries paid to Consular Officers  
at Canton.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Describes total inadequacy of present salaries owing to the high cost of living in Canton. Recommends that salaries of clerks be raised as a guarantee against dishonesty by bribe-taking, etc.

*Asked for \$5000 salary 2200 clerks*



No. 79.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, September 30, 1905.

THE HONORABLE Francis B. Loomis,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to address the Department on a most urgent question involving the Government's important interests in South China.

The district tributary to this Consulate General is one of the largest in China, covering four of the most important and populous Provinces of the Empire with an estimated population of one hundred million inhabitants. The exports to the United States amount to five million gold dollars yearly and South China furnishes one of the finest markets in the world for our products, four million dollars of American flour yearly being imported into the district, and the sales of American oil and other products are also increasing rapidly.

As trade increases, the large number of missionary claims for infractions of our treaties, numerous complications arise with the Chinese officials which must all be presented by this Consulate General in both languages, and this work has already increased to such an extent at this office that there are more despatches written to

Chinese officials than at any other office of our government in China.

Besides there is the examination of the exempt class of Chinese merchants, students, and travelers, who apply for section six certificates and by the President's recent order the greater part of the responsibility as to the genuineness of these certificates is thrown on this office.

There is little Consular Court work done at present but enough to occupy some of the Consular officer's time.

I do not think the Department can possibly appreciate the seriousness of the situation here by reason of the meagre allowances that are made for salaries and clerk hire unless they know something of the character of the officials and persons with whom the Consular officer comes in contact.

In the first place Chinese officials are all corrupt. Both they and their underlings depend for a livelihood to a great extent on the extortion of money, or what is called in the East "squeeze". A Chinaman never hopes to get justice from a local magistrate unless the use of money is employed, or unless he can in some way induce a foreign Consul to take up his case. It can be readily seen what an excellent country China is for the unscrupulous American, who is worthless in his own country, to connect himself with a Chinese firm by obtaining a false bill of sale or articles of co-partnership and for a consideration apply to the American Consul to protect his alleged interests,

when he has no bone fide connection with the concern whatever. These cases are not rare but are continually being brought to my notice. The difficulty of ascertaining the real facts by examining into the bone fides of the transfers and sales of these alledged American concerns can scarcely be over-estimated. This work constitutes a duty incumbent upon the Consul General here that calls forth all the discretion and good judgment he possesses, demands the frequent use of all the authority vested in him, and requires the most serious and persistent effort on his part: the work connected with these cases forms by far my most unpleasant task. The immediate reason that this work is so disagreeable and laborious, lies in the utter lack of veracity on the part of the rascally Americans, of which class unfortunately there are so many in the Orient, and of the deceptive Chinamen with whom the American is willing to associate his name for a pecuniary consideration.

Almost every one having business with the Consulate here is only too willing to offer anyone connected with it money in the hope that his case will be taken up, and if the case is pending, that it will be pushed.

For these reasons it is absolutely essential that every employee connected with this Consulate General should be callous to the temptations that he must constantly resist, and that the Chinese Interpreter should translate despatches and interpret interviews in the same language and convey the same meaning of the English version.

It can be easily understood how important proper translations are when such questions as the present boycott agitation have to be properly presented to the Viceroy. It is not my purpose to criticize or question the integrity of the present interpreter who has thus far been as far as I know very faithful, but nevertheless Chinamen are generally afraid to interpret statements to a high Chinese official ~~cial~~ that may offend them, fearing to incur the displeasure of such officials.

From the above outline of the situation here I trust the Department will see the absolute necessity of recommending to Congress that provision be made for the following allowances in order that our interests in this country may be safe-guarded, and that this Consulate be kept free from criticism and from corruption among its employees. It is impossible for the Consul General to detect any corruption that may go on outside of this office and when Eurasian and Chinese employees - no others will accept employment in this country at the salaries paid - receive such meagre pay, I cannot be sure that they would not receive large bribes.

I have no means of detecting corruption until it has gone so far that it becomes a public scandal.

In this connection I cannot speak too highly of the assistance Mr. Heintzleman, the Vice & Deputy Consul General, affords me here in the work of the Consulate. He is doing splendid and highly

creditable work. Though he is a Student Interpreter and should be engaged with the regular Interpreter in giving assistance in the Chinese department, where help is needed, yet I have no other man for the General office. His presence there is absolutely necessary both for the manifold and continually increasing routine work of the office, which he understands, and also for the detection of bribe-offering and other forms of corruption which would otherwise surely exist.

To show the Department how impossible it is to guard against corruption among underpaid consular employees, I may mention a case that has occurred here recently. An Eurasian young clerk who has been employed at the Consulate for a number of years and retained by Mr. Cheshire and myself, was discovered by mere chance attempting to delay, block and "facilitate" the transmission of despatches for a consideration. This young man received \$600 gold a year as stenographer but finding probably that he could not live on this amount, took advantage of the opportunities offered at this office to increase his pay. Of course he was dismissed at once, but his corrupt practices outside of the office, which have since been brought to my attention, have been the cause of much unjust criticism and occurrences of this kind place our Consulates in the East in bad repute.

I urgently request that Congress and the Department make the following provision for this office:



Consul General's salary raised to \$5000<sup>00</sup> as I cannot  
live here without using my small private income.

*4,500  
offered*

\$2000 be allowed for Clerk Hire in order that an American  
can be employed.

*1800*

\$2000 for an American Interpreter. Impossible to employ  
one for less.

*1000  
not*

\$1000 for assistant interpreter who might be a Chinaman as  
one interpreter cannot do the work properly.

\$500 a year for Chinese writers.

\$500 a year for Messenger Service.

\$500 a year for Secret Service for obvious reasons.

No allowance is necessary, if the above provisions are  
made, for a Marshall as the Student Interpreter can act as  
Marshall when necessary.

As I have informed the Department in another despatch, I  
have tried three times to appoint a Marshall, and when finally  
one man did apply, and was appointed by the President, he was  
obliged to resign as no responsible young man can live here  
on \$1000 a year. For this reason the Marshall's salary has  
never been used.

I, further, beg to call the Department's attention to the  
total inadequacy of the salary paid to Mr. Heintzleman for his

services rendered at this Consulate General. He receives but \$1000 a year, the salary attached by law to the position of Student Interpreter. While in Peking as a Student, his salary was the same but quarters were provided. Now he is living in a much more expensive place and no quarters are provided. I know for a surety that he cannot possibly live here in Canton, as a gentleman should live, on his present salary.

If it were not for the fact that he was allowed to draw the salary of the Consul General from the date of his arrival in Canton until the office was handed over to me, he would have been obliged to resign his position. He very wisely saved his money and thus far has been able to live on the money allowed him, but only by making a most judicious and frugal use of it.

The other governments represented here, provide commodious and suitable quarters for the principal consular officers as well as for the subordinates.

The British Vice Consul here receives a salary of 700 pounds sterling yearly besides large and well furnished quarters in the Consulate Compound, and all the white assistants employed in the Consulate are provided with suitable living quarters. The salaries of the British Student Interpreters, who act as Consular Assistants here, are 300 pounds sterling yearly

besides well furnished living quarters.

The salaries paid the staffs connected with the German and French Consulates here are equally high and fine commodious quarters are provided for them by their governments.

Unless a higher compensation is granted Mr. Heintzleman I am unable to see how he can possibly afford to retain his present position at the present small salary, especially in view of the flattering offers made by business houses in the East to young men of recognized character and ability, and still more is this true when they possess a knowledge of the Chinese language.

In conclusion, I beg to impress the Department with the fact that this is not a healthy climate, and the living is very expensive. There are no boarding houses on this island where young men may live reasonably or quarters at the Consulate for the Consulate staff, as provided by other Governments,—white men cannot live in the native city. The business houses all provide quarters for their clerks and employees. The Department will thus see that the conditions here are unique, and call for different provisions than at any other Consulate.

The Department has directed me to report as to whether consular premises can be purchased, and I am trying

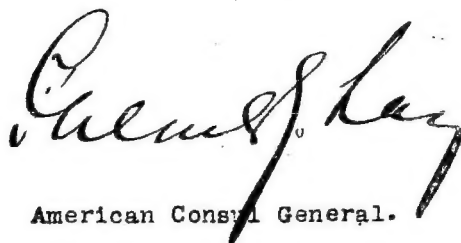
to get the refusal for the house now occupied by this Consulate as well as the adjoining one, as the present premises are entirely inadequate to furnish the necessary quarters for the Vice Consul, Student Interpreter, and American Clerks.

I cannot too urgently impress upon the Department the necessity for making the provisions recommended which may seem large, but when it is realized that our merchants and others have large sums at stake and that the issue depends many times on the integrity of a clerk on the proper translation of a despatch, I am sure the Department and Congress will consider that adequate salaries here are a good investment.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.



